

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
MC 109-70 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

his office for eight years and, later, when he was designated President of the Republic. I worked for him in the Palace. I soon realized that he was being pushed aside because I am a Catholic. It is true that I was in charge of the correspondence of BORTICOS, but I was not permitted to see anything of any importance. Later I realized that I was being watched, and it was not safe for me to be in the street. I tried to leave Cuba, but I was not able to do so, and on March 30, I decided to take asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy.

"BORTICOS never was a militant Catholic, but was openly and frankly a communist, although for many years he was careful to hide his true personality."

Other arrivals included MARIO ~~MASSIP~~ ~~MACIQUE~~, former leader of workers in the film industry, and PASCASIO ~~LINERAS~~ ~~LOPEZ~~, former leader of the textile workers, who were discovered together with Commander HUMBERTO ~~SORI~~ ~~MARIN~~ in undercover activities against the Castro regime, and, together with six companions, were sentenced to death. Their six comrades were shot, but MASSIP and LINERAS were able to gain the protection of the Costa Rican Embassy.

MASSIP and LINERAS stated that the labor movement in Cuba is now well organized in underground activities and stated that there would soon be a decisive act against the tyranny in Cuba, because the labor movement has been unified against Castro and his Reds, ever since DAVID ~~SALVADOR~~, the leader of the Cuban Confederation of ~~Workers~~, was imprisoned. They stated that they were going to request the free press of America to intercede in favor of REYNAR ~~GONZALEZ~~, leader of the bank workers, who is now imprisoned in Cuba and condemned to death, having allegedly been involved in a plot against FIDEL CASTRO.

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
MC 109-70 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

They were quoted as saying the Cuban people hope that the Organization of American States will take steps against the "tyranny of the Castro Ruz brothers".

LINERAS and MASSIP claimed that the underground in Cuba is once again well organized and there has already occurred an uprising of the militia against the Cuban Army in Las Villas, and many Cubans have fled to the mountains for the purpose of organizing the final uprising that will re-establish freedom and democracy in Cuba.

The Mayor of Marianao, ~~EFREN GONZALEZ GARCIA~~, was quoted as saying, "The Cuban people, who now lack all of the articles of basic necessity, suffer hunger and bloody repressions, are strongly united against CASTRO and will soon take action."

Legat, Mexico, will follow this matter and advise of the background and destination of any of the above-mentioned exiles who go to the United States.

-3-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 10/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) *low*

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relative to above captioned subject matter.

Copy [redacted] mentioned in enclosed memorandum, is [redacted] in Havana, Cuba, and a member of the underground of the Movimiento Rescate.

The translation of the proposed law contained in the enclosed memorandum was made in the NYO by Translator [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/07 BY 60324UCD/AG/clj

3-Bureau (109-12-210) (Encs. 11) RM
1-Miami (105-1747) (Enc. 1) RM
1-WFO (97-1017) (Enc. 1) RM
1-New York (109-112)

11 ENCLOSURE

FJO:EG
(7)

LET NY
LMM 1-WFO
11-9-61 RAM:jan

DO NOT INLET DIA
REC.D

REC-45

16 NOV 1 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.
Lotter

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

b2
b7D
b7C

b7C

109-12-210-3378



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
October 31, 1961

Re: Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba

[REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was previously engaged in underground activities in Cuba, by letter dated October 13, 1961, sent a copy of a decree which is alleged to have been proposed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, relative to the future education of Cuban children. This proposed decree is dated August 31, 1961, Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba, and alleged to be signed by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President and Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister. According to the proposed law these regulations would be put into effect on January 2, 1962.

The alleged law proposed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro reads as follows:

"Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado: President of the Republic of Cuba

"I let it be known: That the Council of Ministers has decided and I have sanctioned the following:

"Inasmuch as: The progress of the Cuban Revolution as a feat of exemplary historical quality constitutes a social reality which has changed all the traditions that have placed an obstacle before the social progress of countries,

"Inasmuch as: That progress of the Cuban Revolution must continue conscientiously and rapidly, by modifying all those civil institutions which delay the social progress.

"Inasmuch as: The social progress of the Cuban Revolution does not only interest our own citizens, the citizens of the Free Territory of America, but it has become the object of curiosity in all the corners of the earth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/84 BY 60322/UC/SP/BJ

109-12-210-3378
ENCLOSURE

Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba

"Inasmuch as: It is the desire and need of the Revolutionary Government to change all those institutions that do not function in accordance with its loftiest and most immediate goal: the establishment of a Socialist Society and the transformation of the Republic of Cuba into a Socialist State not through denomination, but by organic functioning, in accordance with the postulates of the Declaration of Havana.

"Inasmuch as: The Cuban Revolution and the Revolutionary Government are sufficiently developed and organized to educate Cuban Youth within truly Socialist levels.

"Inasmuch as: The People of Cuba and their Revolutionary Government can depend on organizations capable of carrying out the loftiest Revolutionary tasks, such as: The Ministry of Revolutionary Education (Ministerio de Educacion Revolucionaria) (MER), The Organization of Social Labor and Children's Circles (Organizacion de Circulos Sociales Obreros e Infantiles) (OCSOI), The National Sports Institute (Instituto Nacional de Deportes), Physical and Recreational Education (Educacion Fisica y Recreacion) (INDER), as well as the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations (Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas) (ORI).

"Inasmuch as: It is necessary to orient and modify certain Civilian Institutions in order to carry out the desires of the Revolutionary Government to facilitate the channelization of the Cuban youths towards the most complete Socialist Organization.

"Therefore: By exercising the power invested on the Council of Ministers as the highest representative of the popular interests, the following has been decreed:

Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba

"Law No.

"Article 1 - Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of Title VII that regulate the Legal Power and Adoption Institutions shall be revoked, together with Articles 154-180 of the present Civil Code.

"Article II - Articles 21, 23, 24 and 53 of the Decree-Law No. 21- of May 10, 1943 are also repealed with a retroactive nature in the cases of sentences already decreed, in all the parts that oppose the present Law.

Article III - In virtue of the present Law, the Legal Power of minors, less than 20 years of age, shall be exercised by the State through the persons or organizations to which it delegates power.

Article IV - All minors shall remain under their parents' care until he reaches the age of 3, after which they must be placed under the care of the Organization of Children's Circles (OCI) for their physical and mental education as well as for civic capacity. Said organism, by virtue of this law shall be delegated with powers to guard and care for them and to exercise the Legal Powers of said minors.

"Article V - The Organization of Children's Circles shall dictate the necessary measures so that all minors between the ages of 3 and 10 remain in the Province where their parents reside and seeing to it that they visit their parents no more than 2 days a month, so that they will not lose contact with the family nucleus. After 10 years of age, every minor may be assigned for their instruction and cultural and civic education to a place that is more appropriate for them, taking into consideration the highest interests of the nation. The National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER) shall decide all measures aimed at the best physical and athletic progress of minors who are wards of the Organization of Children's Circles.

**Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba**

"Transitory Measures

- "First: From the time this Law is made public in the Official Newspaper, the departure from the National Territory of all minors comprised in this law shall be forbidden.
- "Second: In any divorce hearings awaiting a verdict, the judges must take into consideration Articles 1 and 2 of this Law.
- "Third: The Integrated Revolutionary Organizations (ORI) shall conduct no less than 60 days from the publication of this law a census of minors, stating their age, sex, name of parents, health and residence.

Census.

"Final Measures

- "First: The minor sons of foreign diplomats, duly accredited in Cuba, shall be excluded from this law, as well as the children of foreign officials and employees at the service of embassies, consulates and agencies of those foreign countries.
- "Second: Any kind of discipline based on religion, beliefs or sects, shall be forbidden in the education of minors.
- "Third: Any private tutoring or instruction shall be forbidden.
- "Fourth: Any violation of the measures of this law, as well as any operation aimed at its violation, shall be considered as a counterrevolutionary crime to be brought before the revolutionary courts and sanctioned with a sentence of from 2 to 15 years in accordance with the seriousness of the crime.
- "Fifth: All Legal and Reglamentary Measures which oppose the execution of the present law shall be revoked. This law shall be in effect on January 2, 1962, with the exception of the first transitory measure and the Ministry of Education shall be in charge of its execution and observance.

Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba

"Drawn up at the Presidential Palace, Havana, August 31, 1961.

"Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
"Prime Minister

"Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado
"President"

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 11/6/61

FROM : SAC, WFO (97-1017)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO:WFO)

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo and evaluation memo dated and captioned as above.

The information in enclosed memo was furnished by [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED] on 10/31/61.

b2
b7D
b7C

The enclosed memo is classified "Confidential" since the data reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3-Bureau (Enc 9)

1-WFO

(1-[REDACTED])
DM:bjp

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/04 BY 60329 AUC/DAJ/ajj

b2
b7D

Copy to: CIA/State/4312
ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info.

Date 11/2/61 by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (INFO)

b7C
am

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

REC-49

109-12-210-3379
18 NOV 7 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

57 NOV 20 1961



CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 6, 1961

CLASSIFIED BY *61541*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X 6 6/15/29*

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

There is a general feeling of apathy towards any
action taken against Cuba which might be initiated or
supported by the United States.

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

It is believed by most of the Latin American
governments that Castro is not a communist but an extremely
emotional nationalist. It is also believed that since
Castro's nationalism was interpreted incorrectly by the
United States, he was pressured into aligning his country
with the Soviet Union and its satellites.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
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it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

109-12-210-3379

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
November 6, 1941

Title : FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character : INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference : Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/84 BY 60320 AUC/DOE/MLJ

100-12-210-3379

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

NEW YORK (100-125)

11/7/61

REC-49 **RECEIVED, FBI (100-12-2100) 3378**

EX 104

DOMESTIC POLITICAL AFFAIRS - CUBA

Transmitted and interpreted 10/29/61.

[REDACTED]

11/1/61

for

This concerns a proposed Cuban Government decree dated 10/29/61 which contains several very harsh measures which would be effective on 1/1/62. The most distasteful provision called for all children to be placed in care of a Cuban organization at the time they reached age of three at their parents' and normal education as well as civic program shall be stopped. The decree also indicated that children between ages 12 and 18 would not visit their parents more than the date each month. This decree was apparently prepared by anti-revolutionary for purpose of agitating Castro.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/81 BY [signature]

NOV 6 - 1961

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Egan _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

66 NOV 13 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

FBI

REC-62

Date: 10/31/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] because the information reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. (S)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)

2 - WFO

(1 - [REDACTED]) (S)

JES:w:cj

(5)

Copy to: CIA/State ^{USA}

ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info.

Date 11/6/61 by [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] AGC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/16 6/16/2029

EX-102

REC-62

C. C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.109-12-210-3380
10 NOV 7 1961
5- [REDACTED] b7C

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

M Per _____

58 NOV 14 1961

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 3380 Enclosure

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X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

SECRET

FBI

Date: 11/31/61

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S). In the event this information is later downgraded it should receive the classification of "Confidential" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] because the information reported (S) could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE 9
 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
 2 - WFO
 (1 - [REDACTED]) (S)

CLASSIFIED BY NSA/SEC/1024706
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1/6 6/14/2029

JES:bat
(5)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.AIRTEL

Copy to: CIA/State NSA (Leason)
 ONI/OSI/G-2/USF

by routing slip for info.
 Date 11/16/61 by [Signature]

C. C. Wick

EX-113

NOV 7 1961

Approved: [Signature]
62 NOV 14 1961 Special Agent in Charge**SECRET**

M

Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-3381 Enclosure

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1 - Catter

SAS, Miami (105-1747)

11/8/61

Director, FBI (100-12-210) - 3382

REC-41

EX-105

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - COMM
IS - COMM

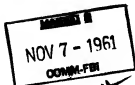
Reurairtel 10/11/61.

State Department has made available copy of memorandum dated 10/20/61 prepared by State Department office at Miami which shows that on 10/14/61 [redacted] contacted State Department at Miami and furnished copy of identical coded message which was furnished with reurairtel. This is for your information.

b7c

REC:jnp
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/83 BY 10422 BAC/SP/BJ



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

66 NOV 15 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109-HQ-12-210-3382 Enclosures

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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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104-HQ-12-210-3583

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FOIPA
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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124-1151
NOV 29 1961

109-12-210-3315
CHANGED TO
74-48896-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/19/01 BY 1020 MMS/afk/fly

RA

Legal Attache, Rio de Janeiro

11/2/61

Director, FBI (100-42-276)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/81 BY 60262UC/STP/STP

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT - 1000

606 information is unclassified
per 606 ltr dated 6/25/84

Revised 10/10/61 containing tape recording and copies
of telegram sent to various Brazilian officials and organiza-
tions concerning President Goulart of Brazil.

Summary translation of recording being made to
determine if broadcast was monitored by other U.S. agencies and
previously disseminated. You will be advised as to the results.

Enclosed are two copies of a partial translation of
the telegram. Remainder of translated material will be
provided by routing copy to Washington in separate communication.
This should be completed immediately, present document to
Washington from and furnish this copies to Bureau for dissemination.
You should be furnished interested officials at
Bureau office.

Enclosure - 2

det HOS

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

He furnished recording of Cuban broadcast in Spanish
language which was directed to Brazilian people and which entailed
the Cuban revolution. Bureau receives summaries of such broad-
casts which are monitored by CIA, and we will review that material
as indicated when summary is completed. He also submitted copies
of approximately 30 Spanish language telegrams, most of which
originated in Cuba, calling on Brazilians to support Goulart for
President, which position he has assumed. Review of translated
material already finished indicates there was a converted
broadcast of telegram from Cuba and this report would be of
interest to other agencies well as to us. Legat, Rio, indicated
he was not sure about double dissemination but this is his
responsibility and he is being directed to handle it.

- olson _____
- elmont _____
- de _____
- allen _____
- conrad _____
- elouch _____
- evans _____
- glavin _____
- harbo _____
- ladd _____
- nielsen _____
- roeder _____
- tracy _____
- tele. room _____
- holmes _____
- gandy _____

100-42-276-151
MAIL ROOM
REC'D WAVE ROOM

REC-8

109-12010-3386

10 NOV 1961

NOV 9 - 1961

62

62 NOV 15 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Translator's Note: The following are translations of telegrams sent to the Congress of Brazil.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/01 BY 60322/UCB/STP/STP

Prague

To: The President of the Parliament of the United States
of Brazil, Brasilia

We support the students of Brazil in their struggle
in defense of democratic institutions and we request that
you respect constitutional rights, thus assuring the will
of the people of Brazil.

s/International Students Union

TRANSLATED BY:

November 3, 1961

LET TO LEGAT RIO
(2 ENCS)
RAM:DCR
11-9-61

109-12-210-3386
ENCLOSURE

San Antonio de los Baños, Cuba

To: Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, Brasilia

Brazil, forward in your heroic and patriotic struggle. Cuba gives you moral support in your decided gesture not to permit the submission of your country, or any oppressive rule. May our slogan, with a loud and determined voice, reach the ears of the despotic and criminal oppressor - Country or Death - We Shall Win.

s/Farmer and Worker Revolutionary
Group

Matanzas, Cuba

To: The Congress of Brazil, Brasilia

We condemn the vile betrayal of the people of Brazil. We are ready and determined in the face of the Fascist threat.

s/ "Julio Antonio Mella"
Basic School for Revolutionary
Instruction

Matanzas, Cuba

To: The Congress of Brazil

We condemn the vile betrayal of the brotherly people of Brazil. We are alert and determined in your struggle for total liberation.

**a/ "Patricio Lumumba" Basic School
for Revolutionary Instruction**

Havana

To: The Chamber of Deputies, Rio de Janeiro

We demand that the Constitution of Brazil be respected and that the presidency be given to Jose Goulart.

**a/ Employees of the Nationalized
Milk Industry of Cuba**

Pinar del Rio, Cuba

To: Presidential Palace, Brasilia

The workers of the Eucalyptus Cane(sic) Plant

join the people of Brazil in condemning Yankee imperialist aggression against President Quadros.

s/ Plan Leader

Havana

To: The Chamber of Deputies of the United States of Brazil,
Brasilia

The "Fulgencio Orez" Basic School for Revolutionary Instruction condemns the imperialist aggression and its lackeys and supports the struggle of the people of Brazil.

s/ "Fulgencio Orez" School

Brussels

To: The President of the Parliament of the Republic of
Brazil, Brasilia

In the name of the 56 million workers of the

International Federation of Free Union Organizations we beg the members of Parliament to respect the will of the people expressed in the elections of October, 1960, and to do your best to preserve democratic institutions.

s/ Omer Becu
Secretary General

Brussels

To: National Federation of Land Transportation Workers,
Rio de Janeiro

(Same text as above telegram)

Caracas

To: President of the National Congress of Brazil, Brasilia

The workers and people of Venezuela are confident that you will enforce the Constitution and the

rights of the people of Brazil to overcome the regressive
and Fascist forces of America.

s/ Miranda Fermín Roades
Secretary General

s/ Oscar Estrada
Secretary for Culture and
Propaganda

For the Professional Union of Textile Workers and
allied industries of the Federal District and the State.

Havana

To: The Congress of Brazil, Brasilia

The workers of the Ministry of Transportation,
meeting in Havana on September 2 to ratify and sign the
historical document "The Havana Declaration," in free assembly
do hereby request the Congress, which directs the destiny
of the Brazilian people, to turn over the leadership of
the country to Vice President João Goulart, in accordance
with the Constitution.

Long live the friendship of the peoples of
Brazil and Cuba. Long live friendship among all the
peoples of the world. Country or Death. We shall win.

s/ Workers of the Ministry of
Transportation

Havana

To: The Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, Brasilia

The employees of the Consolidated Match Industry request that the free determination of the people of Brazil be respected and that President Jeao Goulart be inaugurated in accordance with the rights granted him by the people. Country or Death. We Shall Win.

**s/ Employees of the Consolidated
Match Industry**

Havana

To: The Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, Brasilia

The Union of Salesmen and Aides of the Province of Havana, as an example for America, supports the upholding of the Constitution without changes.

**s/ Rene de Aguiar Fernandez
Secretary General**

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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- ★ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI

Date: 11/3/61

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)(P)

**CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/04 BY 50324

Rerap SA [redacted] 10/11/61, Miami, entitled "17th of April Movement, IS -CUBA: RA -CUBA: EM" which includes info furnished by [redacted]

10- Bureau (Encl. 5) (AM) (RM)

- 1 - 64-200-210 (Communist Party - Cuba)
- 1 - 64-45716 (Cuban Propaganda Activities)
- 1 - 118-6-210 (Economic Matters - Cuba)
- 1 - 100-341561-210 (Labor Conditions - Cuba)
- 1 - 113-7-210 (Military and Naval Matters - Cuba)
- 1 - 109-636 (12th of April Movement)
- 1 - 111-1-210 (Social Conditions - Cuba)

9 - Miami

- 1 - 100-13077 (Communist Party - Cuba)
1 - 105-2138 (Cuban Propaganda Activities)
1 - 110-5 (Economic Matters - Cuba)
1 - 105-2879 (Labor Conditions - Cuba)
1 - 105-2878 (Military and Naval Matters - Cuba)
1 - 2-316 (17th of April Movement)
1 - 105-2881 (Social Conditions - Cuba)

CKD: egh
(19)

Copy to: CIA/State/████/J-2
ONI/OSI/G-2/DIA

by routing slip for info.
Date 11/2/61 by Randolph

NAT. INT.

58 NOV 15 1961

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

MM 105-3902

Enclosed are 16 copies of letterhead memo setting forth translation of an intelligence report furnished by [REDACTED] b7C/D

Sufficient extra copies are furnished for Bureau files on the individual subject matters mentioned in this report.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-3902

Miami, Florida
November 3, 1961

Re: CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Cuba

b7C
b7D

Previous investigation has reflected that [REDACTED] Miami, Florida, is a member of an anti-Castro organization known as the "17th of April Movement." [REDACTED] has described himself as [REDACTED] who was formerly employed in Havana [REDACTED]

On September 25, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that the 17th of April Movement receives regular intelligence reports from members of their organization inside Cuba.

On October 13, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished a written intelligence report in the Spanish language which has been translated into English. A translation of this report, re-organized in a logical sequence, is set forth below.

[REDACTED] stated that the information he receives through his organization inside Cuba has been found to be factual and accurate. He requested that his identity not be disclosed outside official U.S. circles. No information has been received reflecting upon [REDACTED] reliability or the reliability of his alleged sources.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/84 BY 60220AKC/AG/dj

1 ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3388

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

A table of contents for this report is as follows:

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Re: CUBAN SITUATION

ECONOMIC MATTERS

A. In General

The situation in Cuba is terrible. The communist regime of FIDEL CASTRO has completely ruined the country, destroying material riches, paralyzing industry, and putting an end to industrial and agricultural production. We will discuss only the more interesting aspects.

The only abundance in Cuba today is an abundance of communists. There are more than 100,000 communists and more than 100,000 Castro-communists (who deny that they are communists).

The Communist Party in Cuba (Partido Socialista Popular - Popular Socialist Party - PSP) controls everything, plans everything and carries out everything. FIDEL, the great actor in the Cuban drama, justifies everything via radio and television.

B. The Cuban Farmer

FIDEL CASTRO has made more promises to the farmers than to any other sector of Cuba. FIDEL promised each farmer land but he has imposed upon the farmer an agrarian reform in the form of Chinese communes, which he calls "cooperatives".

FIDEL has given no credits, no seeds, no mechanical equipment--nothing. On the contrary, he puts an end to private initiative. As a consequence of the unhappy agrarian policies of the Castro regime, agricultural production has fallen so low that the government has had to ration food for the Cuban people.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Also, the international commercial treaties make it necessary for the Castro regime to send to the Soviet Union 40% of the production of foodstuffs. Recently, in a Russian magazine, "U.S.S.R.", there was a photograph of large shipments of Cuban food being delivered to the Soviet Union.

The Castro regime has promised to resolve all the problems in Cuba within twenty months. Every time FIDEL CASTRO talks to the people he promises everything and anything within twenty months.

If the land which CASTRO has sown on television could give food, Cuba would be producing more food than the United States. FIDEL wants to solve everything via television, but the people are still hungry. To put it simply, the Cuban people will die of hunger because of the madness of a paranoid who sold his country to Russia.

C. Food Products

(1) Cuban in Origin

The following foodstuffs, produced in Cuba, are either scarce or completely lacking:

Malanga - There is no malanga in Cuba. The little which is produced can be obtained only upon a doctor's prescription.

Rice - There is only the 30% variety. Before FIDEL, the people ate the 100% variety.

Frijoles - There are none.

Fish - There is very little and it has little nutritive value.

Fruit - Very little. What oranges there are cost 10 centavos each and are rationed to one per person.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Bonita, sardines and canned fish - None.

Crackers - The few to be found are inedible because of the fish smell. The lard used in making them is whale oil.

Soft drinks - brands not named, flavor indeterminate.

Milk - One-half liter for children and old people.

Rationed.

Meat - One-half pound of meat to a family each 30 days.

Noodles, macaroni, etc. - None.

Condensed milk - None.

Wheat flour - None.

Corn flour - None.

Corn (fresh or dried) - None.

Lard - One pound a month, when there is any.

Peanut and olive oil - None.

Ham and sausages - None.

Maltas (?) - None.

Beer - No brand, standard type.

Chicken - \$1 a pound, rationed.

Eggs - None

Bacon - None

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Butter, cheese - None.

Jams - None

Tomato, mango, pear or peach juice - None.

Apples, pears - None.

What seems beyond explanation is that in Cuba there are shortages of sugar and salt. The warehouses of the sugar centrals are full of sacks of sugar, but they are all sealed. This product is being sold to the Socialist countries in exchange for the thousands of tons of arms received by FIDEL from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

(2) Foreign Products

Russian and Dutch lard - FIDEL receives small quantities, insufficient to supply the market.

Argentine beans

Russian and Polish condensed milk

Wheat flour from Russia - very little

Rice from Egypt and China - very bad

Whale oil

Russian canned meats - very poor quality

Canned strawberries

National food products which are in abundant supply:

Avocades - grow wild

Pineapple - the entire crop used to be sold to the U.S.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Still, toward the end of October, FIDEL was receiving feedstuffs from Canada (large quantities) and from the United States (small quantities).

D. Other Products

Transportation - The public transportation of passengers has been almost completely paralyzed for lack of parts and materials.

The Czech buses which FIDEL bought are small and do not stand up under the hard use which Havana buses are given. The urban bus companies have a new rule - each person must wait 30 minutes before taking a bus.

FIDEL is trying to clear up the serious bus situation in Havana in three ways:

1. Confiscating private cars and using them as buses.
2. He bought over 60,000 bicycles and motorcycles. These will be sold to workers as they can get to their jobs.
3. The Council for Urban Reform is studying measures needed to move workers en masse to places closer to their jobs.

FIDEL CASTRO bought about 60,000 trucks from Czechoslovakia for sugar to resell them to Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Chile for dollars. However, his plan fell through.

E. Industry

Of the 55,000 industries which existed in Cuba (large and small) in 1958, over 20% have disappeared, 30% have closed for lack of raw materials, machinery, economic resources, lack of technicians, etc., and the 50% which remain are not working regularly.

The government of FIDEL and his pompous Minister of Industry, "CHE" GUEVARA, has not installed one new industry.

Cuba

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

The industrial problem has created a chaotic situation among the workers who have been left without jobs. The government of FIDEL has issued a "supplement" (a type of subsidy). However, the workers who accept the "supplement" must go to the militia for training to learn to read and to receive courses in communist indoctrination.

[REDACTED] Cuba
who is protected by "GMR," has made no change in this ministry because it is completely controlled by the communists. [REDACTED] Cuba b7C
was condemned by a revolutionary court to 30 years as a counterrevolutionary. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is also prisoner in Cuba
La Cabana.

F. Industrial Machinery

1. FIDEL CASTRO sent to East Germany the machinery of the newspaper "Informacion," and the machinery of "Ataja" was sent to Red China.

2. The machinery of the tobacco factories "Regalias El Cuno" and "Partagas" was sent to Russia.

3. The factories of "Sabates" and "Crusellas" have been dismantled and the best machinery was sent to Russia.

4. The garbage trucks belonging to the Ministry of Health were sent to Russia and ordinary Czech trucks are now being used.

5. The luxury cars, which were confiscated or stolen by the CASTRO regime from exiles and political prisoners, if they are 1955 to 1958 models, are sent to Russia. They leave Cuba via the Port of Mariel.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

6. Russian technicians have copied all the machinery in the three petroleum refineries which exist in Cuba (Belot, Shell and Texaco). Russian engineers were very interested in all the details of the procedure of refining crude oil used by Standard Oil in their Havana refinery.

7. The objets d'art, jewels and precious stones, either confiscated or stolen by FIDEL, were sent to Russia.

8. Russian engineers copied information about the electric plants at Tallapiedra and Ragla.

The lack of replacement parts grows worse daily, although they still receive a little from the United States and Canada. The black market in car parts is better organized than the clandestine movement.

In Cuba there is only one American 1961 car; naturally, this is used by FIDEL CASTRO.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. The Literacy Campaign

Among the big swindles carried out by FIDEL CASTRO, the literacy campaign is one of the biggest. In Cuba there are over two million illiterates, including most all the poor sectors of the population. The literacy campaign is merely a gigantic campaign of communist indoctrination. FIDEL CASTRO and the Communist Party are trying to sow quickly the principles of Marxism and inculcate among the poor Cubans hatred of democracy and the United States. At the beginning they made some gains, but when the public realized that the objective of this campaign was communist indoctrination, the campaign failed to such an extent that the regime has been obliged to use force. It is now obligatory to teach and to be taught.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

B. University of Havana

b7c

Since the Castro Government came to power, it has feared the University of Havana. The Revolutionary Directory tried to make problems for FIDEL CASTRO, but he bought the main leaders. [REDACTED]

Cuba [REDACTED] the "brain" of the Revolutionary Directory held a Cuban diplomatic post in the United States. The Revolutionary Directory also received from FIDEL CASTRO seventeen commissions for Commanders in the Rebel Army.

FIDEL CASTRO made speeches at the Bicentenary of the House of Culture, but along with [REDACTED] he planned to destroy it completely. *Cuba*

In his life as a university student FIDEL CASTRO belonged to the university group of the U.I.R., a gangster-type organization. They organized an attack on MANOLO CASTRO, President of the F.E.U., and wounded [REDACTED] by shooting him in the shoulder. *Cuba*

FIDEL CASTRO was a very poor student of law. In the last year he was there, he completed 22 subjects in two months. This is obviously impossible, but he did graduate in a short time. As a lawyer, FIDEL never handled a case, nor did he ever earn one penny by exercising his profession.

At the University of Havana they hold elections each year to choose the directors of the Federation of University Students. FIDEL CASTRO ran several times, but was never elected. In 1951 an anti-gang movement took place at the University and in the elections of 1952, the gangs were eliminated completely. For these reasons FIDEL CASTRO hates the F.E.U. and the University of Havana, and since he was frustrated in his career as a lawyer, he has decided to destroy both the University and the legal profession.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

The University of Havana has been harshly treated by the communist regime:

1. The University funds, over 50 million pesos, have been almost completely confiscated by the socialist regime in Cuba. The Central Limones, property of the University of Havana, was confiscated by INRA.

2. The best professors at the University have been expelled, others have been retired, and others went into exile. The positions have been filled with illiterate pro-communists and members of the Communist Party, as well as by foreigners working under contract.

The student body, which consisted of over 20,000 students, has been reduced to 6,000 students. The remaining 14,000 students have given up their studies, because the reputation of the University of Havana has fallen so low.

In the School of Social Sciences, only people recommended by the Communist Party are permitted to take courses in economics.

3. The programs of study have been reduced and completely revised.

4. Attendance at classes is obligatory, enforced by the militia.

The University of Havana, with a civilian tradition, has been converted into a big military barracks, controlled by the communists with the complicity of various professors, a small group of leaders and a large number of University employees, usually manual laborers.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Those responsible for material destruction were: [redacted] Cuba

[redacted], among the professors, and [redacted] b7C
[redacted] and [redacted] among the students.

In spite of the brutal repressive measures unleashed against the Cuban students, today the students are among the strongest fighters against the communism in Cuba. The proof of this is the number of martyrs who have been shot by CASTRO. It is a shame that in exile where they lack fighting spirit they do not seek among the students for the necessary strength and daring to bring about the fall of the regime.

PROPAGANDA

Twenty-four hours a day the communists bombard the Cubans with propaganda. The radio in all its programs, television in every program, the movies, the news films, the newspapers, the sound trucks, loudspeakers set up in central locations, all repeat the slogans of the day, and systematically attack the United States and defend Russia and Communist China.

For each Cuban flag flown, there are at least ten Russian flags. The militia use the hammer and sickle on their caps, and many use a shoulder patch of material from the uniforms of the Army of Liberation.

The book stores are full of communist literature, both pro-Marxist and pro-Castro; even MARTI's works have been falsified by [redacted] (of Cuba) b7C
the Cuban Communist Party).

The National Printing Office, now using the shops of "Diario de la Marina", puts out great quantities of books and leaflets which are communist in nature. These are sold at popular prices and are sent free to Latin American countries through the Cuban embassies.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

In Havana there are a number of Latin-American communists, particularly Mexicans, Chileans, Argentines, Uruguayans, etc. The Russian, Czech, Polish and Chinese technicians are usually sent to the rural areas. The government does this because the first group speaks Spanish and the second group does not. FIDEL's government has given all of these communists Cuban identity cards, Cuban passports and certificates of nationality. There is no record in the Immigration offices that these men have ever been in Cuban territory. This is a measure often used by the communists in European countries for people who travel to Russia. The Third International, which knows that sooner or later the Castro regime will be overthrown, is taking measures even now to reorganize cells and leave minimum traces of their intervention in Cuba.

It is interesting to note that the Chinese technicians sent by MAO Tse Tung are all very cultured people, all speak Spanish correctly, know Cuban customs and are very careful in their dealings with the Cubans. The Chinese communists always try not to attract attention to themselves.

Communist indoctrination in the labor centers is obligatory under threat of being brought before the labor courts, created under the new Labor Law. These courts are controlled by the heads of the militia, members of the Communist Party. The reaction of the Cuban laborers against communism is stronger every day, and the anti-communists feelings of the laboring masses today are a matter of irrefutable truth. For the first time in Cuba, the mass of Cuban workers knows what communists are, now when all the accomplishments of the labor movement, accomplishments made during a period of over thirty years, have been smashed by the communists now in power.

Communist propaganda has been weakened in quality and augmented in quantity and intensity.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

FIDEL faces a serious problem in his propaganda plan for America. This problem is lack of replacement parts for radio and television stations. In his wild plan to "communistize" Latin America quickly, FIDEL burned the equipment of dozens of radio stations and various television stations. The radio and television equipment in Cuba is all of American manufacture. The lack of commercial relations between the United States and Cuba has created a desperate situation for the regime as far as propaganda is concerned.

FIDEL was buying replacement parts from RCA through Mexico and Canada but this factory has forced the Mexican and Canadian buyers not to resell to CASTRO. Presently FIDEL is buying small quantities in the United States through private individuals and delivery is made through the Bahamas. He also has bought parts in Holland. Although these Dutch parts are of very good quality, to make them work in American equipment, many changes must be made. FIDEL has reduced the number of radio stations and has left just one television station. The government has already begun to dismantle various stations to obtain replacement parts. Even so, within three months the propaganda machinery of the communists will be nonfunctional.

The flag most used in Cuba is the Russian flag; the patriots most often mentioned in Cuba are KARL MARX, LENIN, KHRUSHCHEV, MAO Tse-Tung, GAGARIN, etc. The emblem most often seen is that of the hammer and sickle. FIDEL wants to "Russianize" Cuba in three years, breaking with over 400 years of tradition and 60 years of the Cuban Republic. FIDEL no longer mentions the "Humanist Revolution", the July 26, the Rebel Army or the martyrs of the Revolution. He only talks of the "Socialist Revolution" and of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution. The first groups were merely used by the communists to gain power.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

LABOR CONDITIONS

[REDACTED] All have become communists since January one. They are among these "adapted" to the Party who will be used by the communists until they can be replaced by faithful Party members. b7C Cuba

The Cuban labor movement formerly enjoyed the services of leaders elected by the members (1959), most of whom were anti-communist. These men today are either in exile, in jail, or working underground. The Communist Party has no "workers cells" functioning within the labor movement and they have to use force (the militia) to control the Cuban workers. This has done great harm to the communists and has created discontent in the sector where CASTRO was most popular when he came to power.

The communists are trying to create labor leaders and, especially looking for someone to replace LAZARO PENIA who has many "bourgeois prejudices", although he is always played up in communist propaganda as the father and founder of the CTC. b7C

[REDACTED]
of the National Bank of Cuba, is in disgrace for having been caught blackmarketing money.

The control of the communists in the labor centers is complete. The labor laws passed by the government make communist control easier. Any charges against a worker are judged by a court made up of the workers themselves. However, the communists who control the Ministry of Labor also control the labor courts. The head of the militia in each factory is responsible for maintaining production, care of machinery,

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

avoidance of sabotage, and watching the workers. The "shock" troops for terrorist purposes are the militia, mainly the members of the Committee for Vigilance and Checking closest to the factory. In serious cases the State Department of Security (formerly G-2) intervenes.

The head of the militia in each factory decides whether or not a worker's error is cause for separation, or whether he should be sent to La Cabana Prison, accused of counterrevolutionary crimes.

The Cuban worker today is an employee of a communist state, ruling in Cuba through terror, contrary to the will of the majority of the Cuban people.

Production has gone down rapidly in quantity and quality.

The days worked are regulated by the head of production. There is no fixed daily wage. There is no day off. There is no regular schedule. There is actually no fixed location for work; one must go where one is sent. There are no raises in salaries, nor loans to the workers. One must become a member of the syndicate.

The cigar workers, a communist bulwark, constitute one of the areas most affected, both by the lowering of salaries, closing of factories, and cutting of days worked. There are enormous stockpiles of tobacco and cigars, but there is no market. Also, they no longer manufacture filtered cigarettes.

In communist Cuba, under FIDEL, RAUL and CHE, there is a great pool of unemployed workers because factories had to close for lack of raw material. There is no foreign exchange, and there is no market for the products.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Commerce is only with socialist countries and has been a failure. All that has been accomplished is that Cuba sends her riches to the hungry socialist countries, which have been ruined by the collective system of state capitalism which exists there.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The penal system presently existing in Cuba is a barbarous system of repression, a copy of the system used in Communist China. The sentences are handed out according to the whims of FIDEL and RAUL, and the interests of the Communist Party of Cuba:

1. The accused is presumed to be guilty.
2. The prosecuting attorney does not have to demonstrate the guilt of the accused; it is the responsibility of the accused to demonstrate his innocence.
3. The accused must pay the court costs.
4. There is no provisional liberty.
5. There is no bail.
6. The lawyers who work in the Revolutionary tribunals are coerced.
7. They shoot first and judge second.
8. The Revolutionary tribunals are headed by uncultured people.
9. The judicial career has practically disappeared.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

10. The judiciary has become a center for communist indoctrination.

Cuba
11. Over 2,000 Cuban lawyers have left the country. The Bar Association in Havana, controlled by the communists,
[REDACTED] b7C

COMMUNIST PARTY

Cuba
The Communist Party was very small in 1952; it grew much larger during the era of FULGENCIO BATISTA. In spite of the repressive measures taken by the Batista regime, the communists enjoyed "official influence". They held secret meetings in homes of officials of the Batista government and the archives of the Party were hidden in the home of a Batista newspaper man now in exile. The communists got military information from the Batista armed forces through General ARTURO ROSA BRUNES who was pro-communist. *Cuba*

Cuba
The Bureau for the Suppression of Communist Activities (BRAC), [REDACTED] was penetrated by the communists and the communist [REDACTED] received copies of the police corps memoranda concerning communist activities. This information helped the communists very much in their maneuvers and in being able to protect their men. b7C

In addition, when the communists were taken prisoner by the police, they managed to be set free by paying large bribes to the stool pigeons.

*member of
P
Cuba*
The best known communist leaders presently in Cuba were imprisoned in Cuba during the Batista regime. Nevertheless, they now are free and in good health. The Communist Party lost one leader in the fight against BATISTA, JOSE MARIA PEREZ. However, he was in the bad graces of the Party because he did not follow the Party line.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

Until August, 1958, the Communist Party did not adopt the revolutionary line. However, with the help of "CHE" and RAUL first, and later with the help of FIDEL, they managed to control the Rebel Army and with the Army they managed to take over power when BATISTA fled.

The Communist Party has grown enormously in power. There are over 200,000 known communists and 100,000 more who deny their affiliation and call themselves "Fidelistas". These are the more dangerous, since they are to form part of the future underground Party cells when the communist regime of FIDEL is overthrown.

The communists can also count on considerable help from the "adaptees". These people, although they are not communists, work with the communists to accomplish communist purposes. There are about 15,000 of them. However, although the communists use these "adaptees", they themselves want to eliminate them and substitute them with Party members, previously trained to handle the same tasks.

The communists control the political police (Security Department, Ministry of Interior); and Commander RAMIRO VALDES, trained in the USSR, today is the fourth-ranking Cuban. The Minister of Interior is advised by specialists from the political police of the Communist International. Among the directors of the old G-2, there are Americans, Mexicans, Guatemalans, Argentines (both communist and "PERON supporters"), Spanish Republicans, Czechs, Chinese, Koreans, and Russians. There are a number of these engaged in the minor functions of G-2, such as physical torture. There are ex-members of the SIM (Military Intelligence Service) and the SIR (Regional Intelligence Service), who joined the communists to avoid persecution. Also there are common criminals, taken from jail, working in this corps.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

The G-2 is not merely a repressive body. Daily they become more scientific and brutal. Technicians from the NKVD and PERON's Political Police advise the employees of G-2.

The communists tend to keep control of this police organization and are trying to modernize and perfect it. FIDEL has his strongest weapon in the militia. They are completely penetrated by the communists and they continue to answer directly to FIDEL CASTRO.

The Communist Party maintains complete control of the factories but they lack their own leaders and they lack "workers cells". Throughout the Party they lack leaders. The directors are very much without prestige in Cuba because of their political maneuverings.

The fight within the Communist Party at this moment is being won by the "old guard" [REDACTED]

FIDEL CASTRO tried during the first few days after the triumph of the revolution to place on the governing boards of the Party young men who would answer directly to him, such as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] etc. However, with the aid of RAUL CASTRO, the support of the USSR, the Party "old guard" has taken control of the Cuban state machinery. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were disgraced after the weak interrogations to which the heroes of the Bahía de Cochinos were submitted.

[REDACTED] in socialism in Cuba. He does liaison work with the Communist

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

67C

International. [REDACTED]

Cuba

These are the most important men who assisted CASTRO in his mad idea of "Russianizing" the country of MARTI, GOMEZ and MACEO.

The Communist Party has concentrated on the student movement, but the gains they made at the beginning have been converted into complete failure. The students have manfully repudiated their military directors. Of the students who were with the revolution, only the following remained with FIDEL CASTRO: [REDACTED]

Cuba

All the rest are in exile, in jail, or have been shot. Two presidents of the F.E.U. (Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria - Federation of University Students) have suffered at the hands of the communists: PORFIRIO RANIEREZ was shot, [REDACTED]

Cuba

[REDACTED], was condemned to 30 years in prison and tortured.

Cuba

The Communist Party is still directed by the "Pole" or "White Russian", who goes by the pseudonym of FABIO SANCHEZ. His responsibilities of command are also shared by a French woman hairdresser, a Spanish Republican, a business man well known in Havana and the Russian Ambassador who is not a career diplomat, but second in command of the NVD (Russian Secret Police) and some years ago was head of Russian espionage in the United States and Canada.

Cuba

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

The Communist Party also controls the guarding of Latin-American embassies, the unloading of arms from Russian ships, arms depots, and access to military bases under construction.

Well-known pro-communists are being sent to work abroad, people like [REDACTED] This has a double purpose - to have the embassies headed by trusted men who are not known communists. (abc)

Although it appears that FIDEL and the Communist Party are closely united in Cuba, there are serious policy differences. [REDACTED] wants to follow KHRUSHCHEV's line - all the power in the hands of the Communist Party, while FIDEL wants to follow STALIN's line - all the power in the hands of FIDEL. Obviously, the Communist Party needs FIDEL CASTRO to maintain themselves in power, but time is working against him. b7C

[REDACTED] is in favor of a peaceful coexistence with the United States; FIDEL wants war with the United States to justify his failure as a governor.

MILITARY MATTERS

Almost a year ago RAUL CASTRO announced that Cuba would be a military power and the words of the powerful Minister of the Armed Forces of Communist Cuba have been fulfilled.

The Castro regime has a military force of 600,000 men and women with sufficient military training to fight a war against numerically inferior forces.

The military equipment which FIDEL has is very good, and particularly very modern. He has FAR rifles, Czech machine guns, electronic cannons with four and six barrels, mountain artillery, light tanks and heavy tanks of Russian manufacture.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

FIDEL has acquired enormous quantities of arms and the people are afraid to rebel against him.

On August 15, 1961, at the Customs House in Havana they unloaded tremendous quantities of arms from the Soviet Union. Among the new shipments received by FIDEL there were several enormous cannons, some 35 to 40 meters in length.

FIDEL CASTRO has been fortifying 12 large military bases in different regions of Cuba. He has fortified, both above and below ground, Minas del Fio and Sierra Cristal. He has dug tremendous tunnels in Soroa, San Cristobal, Guanabo, Yaguajay, Guantanamo, etc. He has constructed concrete platforms at Cienaga de Zapata, Yaguajay, Cayo Largo, San Cristobal, Camaguey, and Baracoa. Also, along the Cuban coast where disembarkation would be easy, the communist regime is setting up trenches and countertrenches, and sowing a mine field around each of these, following the defense system used by the Russians at Stalingrad.

The Hotel Nacional in Havana has been converted into a military fortress by the communist regime of FIDEL. The beautiful gardens have been made into trenches and they have dug large tunnels.

There is a garrison of 160 militiamen and every day they send an additional battalion.

Six large Russian tanks are permanently stationed at the Hotel Nacional. They are half buried, and all are placed in strategic positions.

There are twelve anti-aircraft guns, 30 and 50 caliber, Czech manufactured, known as four barreled.

There are four telescopes installed on the roof which are very powerful.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

On the roofs of the surrounding buildings there are enormous Czech anti-aircraft guns installed. The Hotel Nacional is protected by a shield of four-barreled guns.

On the afternoon of October 2, 1961, the tyrant, FIDEL CASTRO, visited the Hotel Nacional and said, "We must fortify the Hotel Nacional even more."

All around the hotel there is a strong militia guard. The only use made of the hotel is to house the country girls who are brought in by the government to study dress-making and to take a course in communist indoctrination.

April 17th Movement

sub 69

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67C

SECRET

F B

REC-116

Date: 11/7/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBACLASSIFIED BY 105/105/105/105
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/1/61 6/15/2024

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York one copy of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this information is later downgraded, it should receive the classification "Confidential" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] because the information reported could (S) reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
 1 - New York (109-12) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
 2 - WFO
 (1 - [REDACTED] (S))

JES:wcl
(6)Copy to: CIA/State/~~WFO~~
ONI/OSI/G-2/451A
by routing slip for info.
Date 11/7/61 by [REDACTED]AIRTEL

ENCLOS

REC-116

11 NOV 7 1961

SECRETREC-116
b7CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 NOV 17 1961


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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 Non recorded document dated 10/31/61

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Section 552

Section 552a

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

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Office Memo. ndum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 11/13/61

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27) (P)

SUBJECT: EL EBRO BAR
Eight Avenue, New York City
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

for

[REDACTED] b7D

The source advised that a great number of Cubans, who are sympathetic with FIDEL CASTRO, meet at this bar. These Cubans ~~are~~ of having arms and tell the Puerto Ricans that they will help the Nationalists in the event of an uprising.

The above information is being furnished the New York Office in the event activities at the El Ebro Bar have not previously come to its attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/04 BY 60320RDDCE/ADJ

id

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (109-27) (RM)
1 - San Juan (109-27)
RJB:am
(5)

[REDACTED] b7C

DOM INTELL DIV 109-12-210-3393
REC'D

REC-4
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NAT. SEC.

[REDACTED] b7C

62 NOV 20 1961

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
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SECRET

FBI

REC-90

Date: 11/14/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan ☒ _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this information is later downgraded, it should receive the classification of "Confidential" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] because the information reported could (S) reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

3-Bureau (Encls. 9) ENCLOSURE 9
 1-New York (109-112) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
 2-WFO
 (1-[REDACTED]) (3)

JES:nld
 (6)

AIRTEL

Copy to: CIA/State/NSA
 ONI/OSI/G-2/NSA (chain)
 by routing slip for info.
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C. C. Wick

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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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REC-90

109-12-210-3395

NOV 17 1961

EX-112

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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4

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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NO ENVELOPE NEEDED
IN THE STUFF UNIT #1041/1
SHE

ANYONE'S COMMUNICATIONS
NEED ENVELOPE ATTACHED

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

(Translator's Note: The following are translations of
telegrams sent to Joao Goulart.)

Havana

To: President Joao Goulart, Government Building,
Rio Grande do Sul

We support the second socialist revolution of America.
Constitution or revolution. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ Committee for the Defense of the Revolution
Miguel A. Oramus Bullon 4
Havana 35, Cuba

Havana

To: President Joao Goulart, Government Building,
Porto Alegre

(Same text as above)

s/ Luis Carbo Defense Committee

109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
11 NOV 20 1961

1- Rio (by letter)
11-9-61 Foreign Pol. Matters.
11-12-61
Ram 1961

file 5.8

109-12-210

3 ENCLOSURE
57 NOV 22 1961

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Porto Alegre

We, the communications workers of Marianao, support your struggle to uphold the Constitution of Brazil. Country or Death.

(Unsigned)

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Constitutional President of the United States of Brazil, Rio Grande de Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

The General Assembly of Workers and Employees of Incera and Brother, nationalized as a result of the ratification of the historical Havana Declaration, proclaim their unconditional support of the worthy combative attitude of the Brazilian people in the face of the treason of reactionaries and the military, under the orders of North American imperialism, which is trying to subject the heroic people of Brazil and continue to maintain its shameful privileges. Country or death. We shall win. Brazil yes, Yankees no.

s/ General Assembly of Workers of
Incera and Brother, Nationalized

Puerto Padre (Cuba)

To: Joao Goulart, President of Brazil, Sao Paulo

In the General Assembly, with more than 200 members present, the decision was made to condemn the imperialists and reactionaries who are trying to wrest the national sovereignty of Brazil from the people of that sister country. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ Construction Workers Union
Puerto Padre

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Porto Alegre, Brazil

We support your inalienable right to occupy the presidency of Brazil. We desire the triumph of the total and undelayed economic and political independence of our sister nation of Brazil. United we shall win. Brazil yes, Yankees no.

s/ Workers and Administration
of the Consolidated Shop Enterprise
of the People

Ministry of Foreign Trade

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

In reaffirming the Havana Declaration, we support
the people of Brazil.

s/ Juan Abrahante Committee
O'Reilly (Street) (?) 253
Havana, Cuba

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, President of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul,
Porto Alegre

Forward. Cuba is with you. Country or death.

s/ Miguel Angel Oramus Committee
for the Defense of the Revolution
s/ Alberto Ramos
s/ Luis Beltran

Santiago de Cuba

To: Joao Goulart, Porto Alegre

In an assembly held today by the members of this school it was agreed to protest to the world the military coup which forced the resignation of President Janio Quadros in order to satisfy imperialist interests, and to protest the attempt to deny you your right to occupy the presidency of your country. We are sure that you and your people will mete out to the ambitious servants of colonialism and imperialist exploiters the punishment they deserve, and that your great nation, by virtue of the bravery and heroism of your people, will impose respect for your sovereignty. Cuba is with you and your worthy people.

s/ Manuel Aguilera Barciela
Rector of the University of Oriente

s/ Gabriel Merino Pierre
President of the Former University of
Oriente

Guines (Cuba)

To: Goulart, Rio Grande, Brazil

Cuba and the historical Havana Declaration extend ties of solidarity with the people of Brazil. Constitution. Country or death. Brazil will win.

s/ School for Revolutionary Instruction

Havana

To: Constitutional President Joao Goulart, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

All Cuba supports the government and people of Brazil.

**s/ Calixto Sanchez Committee for the
Defense of the Revolution
379 Desagua (Street)
Havana**

Caibarien, Cuba

To: Jeao Goulart, Government (Building?), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

In reaffirming the Havana Declaration, the postal and telegraph workers of Caibarien give their support to the struggle of the free people of Brazil in the face of Yankee imperialism. We shall win.

**s/ Eufraim Leal
Comones (sic) Union**

Camaguey, Cuba

To: Joao Goulart, Constitutional President of
Brazil, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil

Comrade, the District of Camaguey, meeting in a general assembly to reaffirm the Havana Declaration, decided to send this cable to Your Excellency in order to show the free nations of the world the support of the Cuban people for the Brazilian Government and Constitution. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ Employees of the District of
Camaguey, Republic of Cuba,
Free Territory of America

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Constitutional President, Porto Alegre,
Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil

We support the people of Brazil in their struggle to defend the Constitution. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ Warehousemen of the District of Havana
Public Works, Cuba

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Government Building, Porto Alegre, Brazil

We support the people of Brazil in their struggle against the reaction and imperialism. Brazil will win.

s/ Workers of the Ministry of Industry of
the Republic of Cuba,
Free Territory of America

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Constitutional President of the People of
Brazil, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil

On the first anniversary of the Havana Declaration we reaffirm the principles expounded in it and we join the people of Brazil in supporting the loyal forces representing the Constitution. We condemn the perpetrators of coups and the servants of fascist imperialism. Constitution or revolution. To resist is to win. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ Workers of the OTPLA (sic) and the Planning
Department of Education Spreading,
Ministry of Education, Havana, Cuba

Havana

To: Joao Goulart, Piratibi Building, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande
do Sul, Brazil

We are with the people of Brazil and against the
fascist perpetrators of coups imposed by Yankee imperialism.

s/ Committee for the Defense of the Revolution
Ministry of Domestic Trade
Havana, Cuba

Cascajal, Cuba

To: Joao Goulart, President of the Republic of Brazil,
Alborade Building, Brasilia, Brazil

The workers of the Orlando Alfonso Cooperative in
Punta Felipe, in the name of revolutionary organizations,
send their brotherly sentiments to the present President.
We hope you are for your people what Fidel Castro Ruz is for
Cuba.

s/ Adolfo Rodrigues
s/ Sargento Braudilio Fajardo
Punta Felipe, Cascajal, Cuba

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Translator's Note: The following are translations of telegrams sent to Brazilian labor organizations.)

Havana

To: Construction Union, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We support the Brazilian people. Constitution or death.

s/ Workers of the Cement and Asbestos Industries, Allied with the Construction Industry

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Brazil, to resist is to win. Fight and you will win.

s/ Workers of the Cubanacaz Labor Social Club

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109-12-210-
ENCLOSURE

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We are with the people of Brazil against the fascist coup.

s/ "Maria Martinez Villena" AJR (sic)
Brigade

Havana

To: Union of Metallurgical and Mechanical Workers
of the State of Guanabara, Metallurgical Building,
Rua Ana Nevy 152, Pedriguilho, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The metallurgical workers of Cuba join your struggle and exhort you to fight until you defeat the purpose of the imperialist coup. Resist, fight, and, like us, you will win.

s/ Cuban Metallurgical Federation

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-S
203, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Brazilian comrades, forward! Your struggle is our struggle. We shall not stop fighting all our enemies, together. The workers of the National Liquor Federation firmly support your cause. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ J. A. Marrero
Secretary of the Liquor Federation

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, and the general public,
Rio de Janeiro

Cuban workers are ready to help you gain freedom.
Down with imperialism. Forward, people of Brazil. Country
or death.

s/ Roney (sic) Workers

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-S
203, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The workers of the beer industry demand that the
Constitution of Brazil be respected.

s/ Beer Workers Union
Victor de Esteban, Secretary General

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-S 203,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The workers of the liquor and refreshment industries demand that the Constitution and the people of Brazil be respected. Down with the military coup. With the people united, Brazil will win.

s/ Liquor Union of Havana
Cespedes, Secretary General

Havana

To: National Federation of Workers of Brazil,
Rua Washington Luis 17-S 203, Rio de Janeiro

Aware of the patriotic and worthy decision of their fellow workers of Brazil with respect to the cunning imperialistic and militaristic aggression, the miners of Cuba send the most firm expression of their support.

s/ Executive Committee of the
National Federation of Mine
Workers of Cuba

Havana

To: National Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

We support Goulart, the Constitutional President
of Brazil.

s/ Payret (sic) Employees

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We support the inauguration of President Joao
Goulart.

s/ Electric Plant Workers
"Luis Felipe Almeida" Operations
Center

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

May our slogan "Country or Death" be the same as
that of the people of Brazil.

s/ Electric Plant Workers
"Luis Felipe Almeida" Operations
Center

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Translator's Note: The following are translations of telegrams sent to Jomo Gaulart.)

Havana

**To: President Jomo Gaulart, Government Building,
Rio Grande de San**

**We support the second socialist revolution of America.
Constitution or revolution. Country or death. We shall win.**

**s/ Committee for the Defense of the Revolution
Miguel A. Grams Salles 4
Havana 35, Cuba**

Havana

**To: President Jomo Gaulart, Government Building,
Porto Alegre**

(Same text as above)

s/ Luis Carbo Defense Committee

TRANSLATED BY:

November 14, 1961

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DATE 6/1/97 BY 6032/BAW/STP/KJS

109-12-210

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Rivana

To: Jono Coulart, Porto Alegre

We, the communications workers of Rivana,
support your struggle to uphold the Constitution of Brazil.
Country or Death.

(Unsigned)

Rivana

To: Jono Coulart, Constitutional President of the United
States of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre,
Brazil

The General Assembly of Workers and Employees
of Inocra and Brother, Nationalized as a result of the
ratification of the historical Rivana Declaration, proclaim
their unconditional support of the worthy combative attitude
of the Brazilian people in the face of the treason of
reactionaries and the military, under the orders of North
American imperialism, which is trying to subject the heroic
people of Brazil and continue to maintain its shameful
privileges. Country or death. We shall win. Brazil yes,
fascism no.

s/ General Assembly of Workers of
Inocra and Brother, Nationalized

Puerto Padre (Cuba)

To: Jose Goulart, President of Brazil, Sao Paulo

In the General Assembly, with more than 200 members present, the decision was made to condemn the imperialists and reactionaries who are trying to wrest the national sovereignty of Brazil from the people of that sister country. Country or death. We shall win.

**s/ Construction Workers Union
Puerto Padre**

Havana

To: Jose Goulart, Porto Alegre, Brazil

We support your inalienable right to occupy the presidency of Brazil. We desire the triumph of the total and undelayed economic and political independence of our sister nation of Brazil. United we shall win. Brazil yes, Yankees no.

**s/ Workers and Administration
of the Consolidated Shop Enterprise,
of the People**

Ministry of Foreign Trade

Havana

To: Jene Goulart, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**In reaffirming the Havana Declaration, we support
the people of Brazil.**

**s/ Juan Abrahante Committee
O'Reilly (Street) (?) 253
Havana, Cuba**

Havana

**To: Jene Goulart, President of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul,
Porto Alegre**

Forward. Cuba is with you. Country or death.

**s/ Miguel Angel Gramus Committee
for the Defense of the Revolution
s/ Alberto Rameo
s/ Luis Beltran**

Santiago de Cuba

To: Jene Goulart, Porto Alegre

In an assembly held today by the members of this school it was agreed to protest to the world the military coup which forced the resignation of President Janio Quadros in order to satisfy imperialist interests, and to protest the attempt to deny you your right to occupy the presidency of your country. We are sure that you and your people will vote out the ambitious servants of colonialism and imperialist exploiters the punishment they deserve, and that your great nation, by virtue of the bravery and heroism of your people, you will impose respect for your sovereignty. Cuba is with you and your worthy people.

s/ Manuel Aguilera Barcia
Rector of the University of Oriente

s/ Gabriel Merino Pierre
President of the Former University of
Oriente

Cuba (Cuba)

To: Coulart, Rio Grande, Brazil

Cuba and the historical Havana Declaration extends ties of solidarity with the people of Brazil. Constitution. Country or death. Brazil will win.

s/ School for Revolutionary Instruction

Havana

To: Constitutional President Jene Goulart, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

All Cuba supports the government and people of Brazil.

**s/ Calixto Sanchez Committee for the
Defense of the Revolution
379 Desagua (Street)
Havana**

Caibarien, Cuba

To: Jene Goulart, Government (Building?), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

In reaffirming the Havana Declaration, the postal and telegraph workers of Caibarien give their support to the struggle of the free people of Brazil in the face of Yankee imperialism. We shall win.

**s/ Eufraim Leal
Comoros (sic) Union**

Camaguey, Cuba

**To: Jose Goulart, Constitutional President of
Brazil, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil**

Comrade, the District of Camaguey, meeting in a general assembly to reaffirm the Havana Declaration, decided to send this cable to Your Excellency in order to show the free nations of the world the support of the Cuban people for the Brazilian Government and Constitution. Country or death. We shall win.

**s/ Employees of the District of
Camaguey, Republic of Cuba,
Free Territory of America**

Havana

**To: Jose Goulart, Constitutional President, Porto Alegre,
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil**

**We support the people of Brazil in their struggle
to defend the Constitution. Country or death. We shall
win.**

**s/ Warehousemen of the District of Havana
Public Works, Cuba**

/s/ Workers of the OFPA (sds) and the Planning
Department of Havana spreading,
Ministry of Education, Havana, Cuba

On the first anniversary of the Havana Revolution
we reaffirm the principles enshrined in it and we join the
people of Brazil in supporting the loyal forces representing
the Constitution. We condemn the perpetrators of coups and the
regime of fascist imperialism. Constitution or revolution.
To resist is to win. Country or death. We shall win.

To: Jose Goulart, Constitutional President of the People of
Brazil, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Havana

/s/ Workers of the Ministry of Industry of
the Republic of Cuba,
Free Territory of America

We support the people of Brazil in their struggle
against the reaction and imperialism. Brazil will win.

To: Jose Goulart, Government Building, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Havana



Havana

To: Joes Coulart, Piratibi Building, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande
do Sul, Brazil

We are with the people of Brazil and against the
fascist perpetrators of crimes imposed by Yankee imperialism.

s/ Committee for the Defense of the Revolution
Ministry of Domestic Trade
Havana, Cuba

Cascajal, Cuba

To: Joes Coulart, President of the Republic of Brazil,
Alvorada Building, Brasilia, Brazil

The workers of the Orlando Alfaro Cooperative in
Punta Felipe, in the name of revolutionary organizations,
send their brotherly sentiments to the present President.
We hope you are for your people what Fidel Castro was for
Cuba.

s/ Adolfo Rodriguez
s/ Sargento Brindilio Fajardo
Punta Felipe, Cascajal, Cuba

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Translator's Note: The following are translations of telegrams sent to Brazilian labor organizations.)

Havana

To: Construction Union, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We support the Brazilian people. Constitution or death.

s/ Workers of the Cement and Asbestos Industries, Allied with the Construction Industry

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Brazil, to resist is to win. Fight and you will win.

s/ Workers of the Cubanans Labor Social Club

TRANSLATED BY:

November 13, 1961

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Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We are with the people of Brazil against the fascist coup.

c/ "Maria Martinez Villena" AJR (sic)
Brigade

Havana

To: Union of Metallurgical and Mechanical Workers
of the State of Guanabara, Metallurgical Building,
Rua Ana Nery 132, Pedregulho, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The metallurgical workers of Cuba join your struggle and exhort you to fight until you defeat the purpose of the imperialist coup. Resist, fight, and, like us, you will win.

c/ Cuban Metallurgical Federation

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-B
203, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Brazilian comrades, forward! Your struggle is
our struggle. We shall not stop fighting all our enemies,
together. The workers of the National Liquor Federation
firmly support your cause. Country or death. We shall win.

s/ J. A. Marrero
Secretary of the Liquor Federation

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, ~~Public~~ *public*,
Rio de Janeiro

Cuban workers are ready to help you gain freedom.
Down with imperialism. Forward, people of Brazil. Country
or death.

s/ Roney (sic) Workers

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-B
203, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The workers of the beer industry demand that the
Constitution of Brazil be respected.

s/ Beer Workers Union
Victor de Metchan/Secretary General

Havana

To: Labor Union of Brazil, Rua Washington Luis 17-8 203,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The workers of the liquor and refreshment industries demand that the Constitution and the people of Brazil be respected. Down with the military coup. With the people united, Brazil will win.

s/ Liquor Union of Havana
Cospedes, Secretary General

Havana

To: National Federation of Workers of Brazil,
Rua Washington Luis 17-8 203, Rio de Janeiro

Aware of the patriotic and worthy decision of their fellow workers of Brazil with respect to the summing imperialistic and militaristic aggression, the miners of Cuba send the most firm expression of their support.

s/ Executive Committee of the
National Federation of Mine
Workers of Cuba

Havana

To: National Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

We support Goulart, the Constitutional President
of Brazil.

s/ Fayret (sic) Employees

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We support the ~~Constitution~~ of President João
Goulart.

s/ Electric Plant Workers
"Luís Felipe Almeida" Operations
Center

Havana

To: Federation of Workers of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

May our slogan "Country or Death" be the same as
that of the people of Brazil.

s/ Electric Plant Workers
"Luís Felipe Almeida" Operations
Center

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

REC-49

DATE: November 15, 1961

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION

Political MATTERS - Cuba

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

With reference to the recent discussion we had with General ~~_____~~ concerning the Cuban situation, the General called ~~_____~~ this afternoon. He expressed appreciation for the ~~_____~~ and thoroughness of our briefing, said he had gone over the ~~_____~~ we gave him and found it helpful, and indicated that he would ~~_____~~ to get together with us for further discussion when he reaches the ~~_____~~ point in his study. *DC*

100-100000
 I told him that as we had indicated during the briefing, we ~~_____~~ would be glad to get together with him for any further discussion wherein ~~_____~~ we could be of assistance, and if he would let me know we would arrange ~~_____~~ it.

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 DATE *5/1/94* BY *SP6BJA/MSA*

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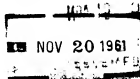
EFB

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REC-49

109-12-210-3398



62 NOV 24 1961

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 MAR 19 1962

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FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Cuba

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

69

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

109-10-12-218-639



SERIALS 3461-3510

109-10-12-210

SECTION 69

SECTION 69
SERIALS 3461-3510

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION



USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call



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UNITED STATES

Men

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: JAN 5 1962

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-1747) (P)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Re Miami airtel to Bureau, 12/1/61,
captioned, [REDACTED] IS - CUBA,
RA - CUBA;" Bulet to Miami, 12/21/61, captioned,
"JULY 26TH MOVEMENT - NEW YORK, IS - CUBA, RA - CUBA."

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a
letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (protect),
U. S. Customs Inspector, Miami, Florida.

Inasmuch as it appears that the author or authors
of the communications referred to in the enclosed letter-
head memorandum reside in Puerto Rico, or formerly resided
in Puerto Rico, San Juan Office is requested to search
its indices, and through logical sources, determine
the background of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and incorporate information in appropriate
correspondence to Bureau, with recommendation for possi-
ble additional investigation.

The indices of the Miami Office contain no
information identifiable with [REDACTED] or the
Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
 (2 - 109-81)
 (1 - 105-52400)
4 - Miami
 (1 - 97-139-Sub 11)
 (1 - 105-4924)

2 - San Juan (Enc. 2) (RM)

ENCLOSURE

WGF/nab
(11)

Copy to: CIA/State
ONT/OSI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/04 BY 60320 and Justice/Arms

#3922p

51 JAN 16 1962

NAT. INT. SEC.

MM 105-1747

The San Juan Office is also requested to determine the background of the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism, Post Office Box 432, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico.

The photographs of the original documents referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are maintained in Miami File 97-139-Sub II.

This memorandum is classified ~~SECRET~~, inasmuch as the contents thereof reflect investigative interest on the part of the Bureau in an individual traveling with a diplomatic passport.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MM 105-1747

~~SECRET~~

Miami, Florida

JAN 5 1962

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On November 10, 1961, [REDACTED] another Government agency, advised that through a routine inspection on that date of unmarked luggage at the Miami International Airport, which luggage subsequently was discovered to be that of [REDACTED]

a considerable quantity of material was located which pertained to the July 26th Movement - New York. [REDACTED]

b2

b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 auc/et/ashmo
ON 5/12/04

~~SECRET~~

107-12-210-346

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-12-210 - 3461 Enclosure pages 2 & 3

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

It is noted that FIDEL CASTRO led an unsuccessful attack against the Moncada Barracks on July 26, 1953, from which the July 26th Movement has taken its name. The organization brought about the successful downfall of the regime of ex-Cuban President FULGENCIO BATISTA on November 1, 1959.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

4.*

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)
FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (109-110) (P)
SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

DATE: 1/3/62

ReBulet to Rio de Janeiro 11/9/61.

Attached are 9 copies each of a letterhead memorandum and a memorandum of evaluation, dated as above in captioned matter, setting forth

Copies of the attached memoranda have been furnished to CIA and the U. S. Information Service in the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

referred to in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] with whom Legat has been in touch for many months.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects information furnished by [REDACTED] which was obtained by him through [REDACTED]

the disclosure of which might embarrass the U. S. Government. It is noted, however, the possibility exists that copies of these cables could have been obtained from several other sources.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section) (Enc. 18)
1 - Rio de Janeiro

ESS:FO
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/4/05 BY 6210 AUC/BJC/TCL/ELH

5/10/04 V. 60590 RUC/EC/TC/LMW

REC- 7.

3462

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

14 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-3462 Enclosure

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 3, 1962

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] referred to in above-mentioned memorandum, has furnished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/04 BY 10270 auc/ecs/tcl/amm

3-12

FBI

Date: 1/2/62

~~SECRET~~Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL****REGISTERED MAIL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (97-217)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Copies are also being furnished to New York for information because of matters mentioned in the letterhead memorandum of interest to that office.

[REDACTED] (s)

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because of information furnished by [REDACTED] which could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

- 3 Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
3 New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 109-81) (JULY 26 MOVEMENT)
(1 105-) [REDACTED]
2 Newark (s)
RDL:maj
(8)

16 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC-33

16 JAN 8 1962

CLASSIFICATION: 25X33(1,2)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 117

b7C

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210 - 2463 Enclosure

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey

January 2, 1962

Title **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as
above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY 60322/UC/BAW

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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2
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-3464

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3465

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X No Duplication Fee X

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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60 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3466

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X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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FBI

Date: 1/3/62

REC-46

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)
 SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Indices at WFO negative re [REDACTED]

3-Bureau (Encls. 9) **ENCLOSURE 9**
 1-New York (109-112) (Info) (Encls. 1) (RM)
 2-WFO
 (1-105-1850)

JES:nld
 (6)

Copy to: CIA/State/NSA
 ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info.

Date 1/5/62 by [REDACTED]

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 2/9/2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/TCG/ELH/AAQ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6), 2/9/2030

58 JAN 12 1962

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7C

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3467 Enclosure

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X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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FBI

Date: 1/4/62

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

9-ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-39771)

JES:mab
(5)

Copy to: CIA/State/
ONI/OSI/G-8
by routing slip for info.
Date 1/6/62 by [signature]

AIRTEL

JAN 8 1962

C. C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

50 JAN 11 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SECRET

DATE 11/20/05
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 [signature]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6) 2/9/2030

-3468

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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1
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3468 Enclosure

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X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 1/3/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York one copy of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

- ② - Bureau (Enc 9)
1 - New York (109-112) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-39771)

JES:gjw
(5)

REC-12

109-12-210-3469

EX-115

25 JAN 8 1962

9 ENCLOSURE

Copy to: CIA/State
ONI/OSI/G-2 / USA
by routing slip for info.
Date 1/23/62 by [signature]

DATE: 2/11/2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/TGG/elt/AR

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6) 2/11/2020

63 JAN 16 1962

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

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109-40-12-210-3469 Enclosure

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X Deleted Page(s) X

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109-HQ-12-210-3470

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SECRET

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10-18-61

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Cotter

b7C

b1

Cryptanalysis Section of FBI Laboratory has been unable to decipher message to date. Message itself is not dated, and we have no way of speculating on its contents. Possibility exists that it is a fabrication by anti-Castro elements who have been prone to use such tactics in the past in an effort to discredit the Castro regime.

ACTION:

DATE: 2/11/2005
 CLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC/BCE/TCG/ELH
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1/6) 2/11/2020

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

RDC: [REDACTED]
 (7)

64 JAN 17 1962

EX 100

JAN 11 1962

SECRET

100-10-310-34712
 b1
 Liaison [REDACTED]
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104 12 210 - 3472 page 2 and Enclosure

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 1/8/62

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27) (P)

SUBJECT: INCIDENT AT ECUADORIAN EMBASSY
HAYAMA, CUBA, 12/11/61;
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 9 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The letter referred to in the attached letterhead was received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he has no objection to the release of the contents of this letter to any interested U. S. Government Agency.

The letter, which was written in the Spanish language, was translated into English by San Juan translator [REDACTED]

No local dissemination is being made of this memorandum by the San Juan Office, as it does not pertain to Cuban activities in Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/10/85 BY 60290 MJB/TC/CLH

2-Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)

2-San Juan

1-

RJB/JDC

(5)

DON HILLERMAN
6500

REC-11

109-12-210-3474

12 JAN 11 1962

12 JAN 11 1962

NATL SEC

109-12-210

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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b7D109-12-210
b7C
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b7D

109-12-210

50 JAN 23 1962

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB

ONI/OSI/G-2/451A

by routing slip for info.

Date 1/12/62 by [REDACTED]

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109-HQ-12-210-3474 Enclosure pages 1-3

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INCIDENT AT ECUADORIAN EMBASSY

This document contains neither recommendations or conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside of your agency.

F B I

~~SECRET~~

Date: 10/11/61

Transmit the following in AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~14~~

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

RE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

all

[REDACTED]

autostat copy is attached. The Bureau will please endeavor to decipher and advise Miami. *W*

[REDACTED] requested, according to [REDACTED] that he be furnished the results of the deciphering. [REDACTED] was informed that no commitment could be made. *67C*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- Bureau (Encl. 1) AMSD RM
- Miami

HRA

4

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

REC-14

109-12-210-3475

1-11-61

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

C C - Wick

~~SECRET~~

10-19-61, RDC:mp

1962

Wick

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109-12-210 - 3475 Enclosure

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Section 552

Section 552a

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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10/18/61; 3716; 3777

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE:

1/9/62

FROM :

SAC, Miami (97-139)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Re Miami airtel to Bureau 12/1/61, entitled
 [REDACTED] IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA," and
 Bulet to Miami 12/21/61, captioned "JULY 26 MOVEMENT -
 NEW YORK; IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA."

On November 10, 1961, [REDACTED] b7c
 (protect), Inspector, U.S. Customs, Miami, advised that
 through a routine inspection on that date of unmarked
 luggage, which subsequently was discovered to be that of
 [REDACTED]
 considerable material pertaining to the 26th of
 July Movement - New York, was disclosed.

Among this material, the following letter in
 the Spanish language was located, a translation of which
 is as follows:

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 (1 - Fair Play for Cuba Committee)
 3 - New York (2-109-81)(RM)
 (1-105-52400)
 2 - Newark (RM)
 5 - Miami (2-97-139)
 (1-97-139-Sub II)
 (1-105-4924)
 (1-105-3040 Fair Play for Cuba Committee)

WOF:CK:JMS
 (13)

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/9/78 BY sp2/tpl/ce
 Am

REC-14

109-12-210-3478

EX 100

4 JAN 15 1962

NAT. INT. SEC.

57 JAN 23 1962

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

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109-12-210 - 3478 pages 2 + 3

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[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLA

[REDACTED]

b7C

Indices of the Miami Office contain no identifiable information concerning [REDACTED]

It is recommended that the New York and Newark Offices, through logical sources, determine the extent of the activities of the 26th of July Movement of New York and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the campaign, "Vote for FIDEL," in the blank column, and incorporate information in appropriate correspondence to the Bureau, with recommendation for any possible additional investigation.

MM 97-139

The photograph of the original document in instant matter is being maintained in Miami File 97-139 Sub II.

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Section 552a

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[REDACTED] b7C/D

[REDACTED] stated that he personally feels that FIDEL CASTRO has known for years that CHE GUEVARA was a Communist, but he was using GUEVARA for his own advantage in order to overthrow BATISTA. [REDACTED] stated that FIDEL CASTRO undoubtedly has come under the influence of GUEVARA's communistic teachings. When interrogated concerning this latter opinion, [REDACTED] stated that he has no personal proof or knowledge of same, but remarked "look what has happened in Cuba."

In regards to Soviet, Red China, Czech and other satellite influences in Cuba, [REDACTED] stated that he has no personal knowledge of same, but stated that most certainly such political and military influence has been effective in Cuba.

[REDACTED]

Concerning any personal knowledge he has concerning arms and ammunition furnished CASTRO's Government by any Iron Curtain country, [REDACTED] stated that the only information he has in this regard is the following. A fisherman, identity unknown, told him around August, 1960 in Havana, that four Russian ships had recently arrived at the Marina de Guerra, Dique Seca, Casablanca section of Havana, loaded with ammunition of unknown description.

[REDACTED]

He stated that he has no additional information concerning receipt of arms and ammunition by Cuba from other countries.

[REDACTED]

Concerning the topic of Cuban underground operations inside Cuba, [REDACTED] stated that he has no information in this regard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he had no connection with the underground movement or personal knowledge of such activity or leaders.

[REDACTED] b7C/D

In regards to the present economic conditions inside Cuba, [REDACTED] stated that the only information he has in this regard is that which he hears from other Cuban exiles, and this is to the effect that things are in a terrible condition in Cuba; no food; no medicines; no parts, etc. He remarked that [REDACTED] are still living in Havana, and he frequently receives letters from them. They all preface their letters by stating that they are pro-CASTRO, but then they immediately remark that present day life in Cuba is unbearable due to lack of the common necessities of life.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] would like to leave Cuba and come to the United States, but they are unable to do so. [REDACTED] is undecided as whether to leave or not. b7C/D

[REDACTED]

Regarding the present feelings of the Cuban people inside Cuba towards their present government, [REDACTED] stated that from what he reads and hears from other Cuban exiles, he feels that mostly everyone, with the possible exception of the militia, are against the CASTRO government of today. But he stated that it is like one man with a machine gun against one hundred others - the latter can do nothing about it. b7C/D

Concerning his reasons for leaving Cuba, [REDACTED] stated that prior to FIDEL CASTRO's taking over the government of Cuba in January 1959, he had been in favor of any movement which would change the BATISTA form of government in Cuba. He had lent his moral support to FIDEL CASTRO and continued same even after CASTRO came to power. However, in the following months he became aware that the CASTRO Government was heading towards Communism and was anti-Catholic. As things continued to get worse and worse, he decided to leave Cuba and take up asylum in the United States.

b7C/D

[REDACTED]

The aforementioned information obtained during this interview is not being reported in letterhead form as it is not felt that such data is worthy of such treatment. [REDACTED] opinions of conditions on specific items of interest to the U. S. Government in present day Cuba are based on thoughts expressed in newspaper articles and heard from other Cuban exiles.

It was not felt by the interviewing agents that [REDACTED] was trying to withhold information, but rather that he does not have personal knowledge of such affairs.

b7C/D

[REDACTED] states that he is anti-CASTRO and against the present form of government in Cuba. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] remarked that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

and wrote him that he has the name of some big Cuban government official who is planning to defect in the near future. However, [REDACTED] does not know this individual's name at the present time, but will contact the FBI when [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C/D

1
1
1

b7c

Legal Attache, Mexico (100-70)

1-16-62

Director, FBI (100-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
SUED 1-26-62

Reuraps 9-27-61 and 12-19-61. Reference is also made to your report 11-7-61 regarding Communist Party of Mexico, your file 100-230.

Data is set forth in rereps regarding extensive financial assistance being given to the Communist Party of Mexico (PCM) by the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. Bureau views this information as highly significant and desires that attempts be made to develop additional information along these lines. Have [redacted] contacted and check other knowledgeable sources for full information regarding financial assistance being given by Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to the PCM. Details of such assistance should include when it first started; amounts involved; how money is furnished and by whom; reasons for money being furnished and benefits realized by Cuban Government as a result of this financial assistance.

b2
b7D

Bureau has in mind utilizing information developed in a Current Intelligence Analysis. If any data submitted should not be disseminated outside the Bureau, your incoming communication should clearly indicate.

Submit results in report form by 1-26-62.

You should not rely strictly on data previously developed in this matter, but should make a concerted effort to enlarge on previous information and to obtain a clear picture of financial assistance being given at present time.

CS

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review) - [redacted]

NOTE: Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, has been furnishing money to PCM in return for PCM carrying out anti-U.S. and pro-Cuban propaganda. This information has been disseminated to interested agencies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-13-93 BY 60327C6/ECV

- Bohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

JJD:ss/mhd (7)

MAILED 25
JAN 16 1962
COMM-FBI

REC 8109-12-2190-3481

68 JAN 22 1962

19 JAN 17 1962

EX-108

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

917

F B I

Date: 1/10/62

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

Via _____

DATE: 2/11/2005 (Type in plain text or code)

CLASSIFIED BY: 60269 (Method of Mailing)

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

SAC, WFO (97-1017) (P)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bu are nine copies and to MM
two copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

For the information of the Bureau it is noted
that the United States Department of State is aware of
the circumstances surrounding the presence of the "Las Villas"
in Key West, Florida, and has also been advised by [redacted]
of the intention of [redacted] to travel
to Key West, Florida, concerning the matter of the "Las Villas".

The MM Division is requested to conduct no active
investigation of [redacted] presence in MM and
Key West, Florida, but to merely cover their activities and
confirm their presence through established sources of the
MM office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

- 3-Bureau (Encs. 9)
- 2-Miami (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 3-WFO
- (1-105-1850)
- (1-105-39771)

Copy to: SAC, Miami, WFO, AIRTEL

JES:pmk

(8)

C. C. Wick by routing slip for info

Date: 1-11-62

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 JAN 23 1962

THIS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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2
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109-40-12-210-3482 Enclosure

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X for this page X

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

b7c

109-12-210

o/h

Date: January 15, 1962
 To: Office of Security
 Department of State
 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
 Subject: FRONTIER BATTLES IN MEXICO - FIRM -
AMERICAN REFUGEE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/11/85 BY 2589/UC/STC/STC

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] attributed the following information to [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] made statements to [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] shortly after [REDACTED] subsequent
 to May 30, 1961

b7c
 PWC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.

37 JAN 16

COMM-FBI

[REDACTED] they obtained a number
 of bombs which were marked "M-1". Some of the bombs were
 disassembled and dropped on Cuban territory and the
 disassembled bombs were subsequently identified by Cuban
 authorities as having been made in the United States.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

51 JAN 24 1962

[REDACTED] this November
 enabled [REDACTED] to draw the attention away from
 the American Embassy as the Cuban press emphasized on

b7c

EX-113

SEE FILE PAGE 3

Mail Room

Office of Security
Department of State

conviction of aggression by the United States against Cuba, and Castro completely forget his differences with the Russian Government.

██████████ stated he did not obtain specific information from ██████████ as to when the books were obtained and dropped. He had not previously been in contact with ██████████ and the validity of the foregoing information has not been established.

It is noted that a source who has furnished reliable information in the past possibly described [redacted]

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force
Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division
- 1 - Chief
Current Intelligence/Intelligence Center
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
- 1 - Major General Richard Collins, USA
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 5B246
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

**Office of Security
Department of State**

NOTE: This report was obtained in New York dated 1-10-62 concerning [redacted] which summarized detailed interview of [redacted]. [redacted] advised contained considerable data concerning Russian intelligence activities and additional action regarding such as being handled separately. For source covering [redacted] in [redacted] [redacted] who has provided New York Office voluminous data concerning [redacted] activities. It has no information concerning the use of [redacted] as described by [redacted]

b7c
b7D

1 - [redacted]
1

b7c

SAC, New York

1/18/62

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(American Pilot Acting for Dominicans
Who Dropped Inactive Bombs Marked
"USA" on Cuba)

IS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
REGISTRATION ACT - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reference is made to New York airtel 1/10/62 entitled
[redacted] IS - Dominican
Republic, Registration Act - Dominican Republic, New York
file [redacted]

b7c

Information regarding the captioned matter is set
out on page three of reairtel. Bureau has disseminated that
particular data to the Department of State, CIA and the
appropriate military agencies because of its inherent significance;
however, this allegation should be developed fully to secure
additional details and the identity of the American pilot
allegedly involved.

New York should reinterview [redacted] thoroughly for
additional data regarding this particular matter, and in doing
so, should make every effort to pin down the date on which the
bombing took place.

b7c

According to data in reairtel [redacted]

Since [redacted] has been cooperative with Miami
Office in previous interviews, he should be thoroughly questioned
in order to ascertain the identity of the subject and to obtain
all details in his possession regarding this matter.

Handle this investigation expeditiously and submit
results at once in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination
followed by reports on a regular basis if it is determined through
above interviews that additional investigation is warranted.

b7c

Inasmuch as the pilot reportedly came from the Miami
area, Miami is considered office of origin in this investigation.

50 JAN 24 1962

NOT RECORDED
JAN 18 1962

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JAN 17 1962
MAILED

109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - [redacted])
OCM:mms (10)

b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-106439

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/01 BY 60329/UC/BAW/STP/KH

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109-40-12-210-3484

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 13 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. [unclear]
Miss Gandy

7
0
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES - CUBA

URGENT 1-13-62 11-34 PM EST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC CHARLOTTE

FROM SAC, NORFOLK 1-P

SPANISH VESSEL, *GUADALUPE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED]
USCG, NORFOLK, VA. ADVISED LATE TODAY SPANISH EMBASSY REPORTED TO
STATE DEPARTMENT THAT CAPTION VESSEL, A CARGO AND PASSENGER SHIP
DEPARTED NEW YORK DESTINE FOR HAVANA WITH ONE HUNDRED TWENTY THREE
CUBAN PASSENGERS ABOARD. [REDACTED] SAID THE SPANISH EMBASSY
REPORTED THAT SIX PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION BELONGING TO VESSEL WERE
STOLEN. WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION HAVE NOT BEEN RECOVERED. ALSO,
SOME OF THE CUBAN PASSENGERS ABOARD VESSEL SUSPECTED OF BEING
COMMUNIST BUT NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION FURNISHED SUBSTANTIATING
THIS CLAIM. ABOVE INFORMATION REPORTLY FURNISHED BUREAU AND USCG
HEADQUARTERS BY STATE DEPARTMENT. [REDACTED] SAID CAPTION VESSEL
UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY USCG. VESSEL DUE TO STOP AT WILMINGTON, N.C.
EARLY MONDAY, JANUARY FIFTEEN NEXT. SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION
BUREAU AND CHARLOTTE. AM COPY TO NEW YORK. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN
NORFOLK.

END AND ACK PLS IN ORDER

WA 11-38 PM OK FBI WA BY [unclear]

63 JAN 22 1962

TU DISC VV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/01 BY 60320/UCB/700/604

77113 REC-2 109-12-210-3485
EX-113
cc Donahoe

17 JAN 17 1962

NAT. SEC. [REDACTED]

67C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 13 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 1-13-62 11-34 PM EST EWE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC CHARLOTTE
FROM SAC, NORFOLK 1-P

SPANISH VESSEL, GUADALUPE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

USCG, NORFOLK, VA. ADVISED LATE TODAY SPANISH EMBASSY REPORTED TO STATE DEPARTMENT THAT CAPTION VESSEL, A CARGO AND PASSENGER SHIP DEPARTED NEW YORK DESTINE FOR HAVANA WITH ONE HUNDRED TWENTY THREE CUBAN PASSENGERS ABOARD. [REDACTED] SAID THE SPANISH EMBASSY REPORTED THAT SIX PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION BELONGING TO VESSEL WERE STOLEN. WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION HAVE NOT BEEN RECOVERED. ALSO, SOME OF THE CUBAN PASSENGERS ABOARD VESSEL SUSPECTED OF BEING COMMUNIST BUT NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION FURNISHED SUBSTANTIATING THIS CLAIM. ABOVE INFORMATION REPORTLY FURNISHED BUREAU AND USCG HEADQUARTERS BY STATE DEPARTMENT. [REDACTED] SAID CAPTION VESSEL UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY USCG. VESSEL DUE TO STOP AT WILMINGTON, N.C. EARLY MONDAY, JANUARY FIFTEEN NEXT. SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION BUREAU AND CHARLOTTE. AM COPY TO NEW YORK. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN NORFOLK.

END AND ACK PLS IN ORDER

WA 11-38 PM OK FBI WA BN REC'D - FBI
CE OK FBI CE HM
TU DISC VV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-83 BY 60392

JAN 13 1962 72-210-3485

E B I
orig Sullivan

#5

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 1/16/62

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27) (P)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ReMMlet to Bureau dated 1/5/62 captioned as above and containing information regarding the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism, P.O. Box 432, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico.

As noted in relet [REDACTED]

respectively, of the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism.

A review of the SJO indicies fails to reveal any previous reference to the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism.

[REDACTED] is the subject of SJ file [REDACTED]. Background data regarding [REDACTED] was furnished the Bureau by letterhead memorandum dated 4/17/61 entitled "Wheels of Freedom." The cover letter was captioned [REDACTED] Information Concerning (Subversive Control)."

[REDACTED] is the subject of SJ file [REDACTED] Bureau file [REDACTED]. He is a Security Index subject of this office.

Both investigative case files on the two above individuals are currently in a closed status.

Information previously furnished in 4/61 by the Postmaster at Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, is to the effect that subject [REDACTED] has claimed affiliation with a number of non-existing organizations in correspondence sent out by him from Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico.

Subject [REDACTED] was interviewed by Bureau Agents on 4/3/61 at which time he expressed his belief in the Cuban Revolution and FIDEL CASTRO.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Miami (105-1747) (RM)
- 5 - San Juan
- 1 - 105- [REDACTED] (Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism)
- 1 - [REDACTED]

RJB:am

(9)

52 JAN 1 1962

REC-1A

EX-113

17 JAN 18 1962

1 - 105-3906

NAT. INT. SEC.

SJ 109-27

67C

The investigative files on subjects [redacted] and [redacted] are not being reopened at this time merely on the basis of the information contained in referenced [redacted] 10-2-41

No additional investigation is contemplated at this time regarding the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism in view of the past history of [redacted] working together, and [redacted] past claims of affiliations in non-existing groups. UACB.

No Letterhead Memorandum being submitted.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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~~SECRET~~

FBI

REC-75

Date: 1/16/62

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-129210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAEnclosed to the Bureau are 9 copies and to Miami
1 copy of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Indices WFO negative re those individuals mentioned
in the enclosed letterhead memo.

[REDACTED] (S) b1

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9) 9 ENCLOSURE
 1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 2 - WFO
 (1 - 105-39771)

REC-75

109-12-2103488

9 JAN 23 1962

JES:skh
(6)Copy to: CIA/State/RAB/BIP
ONI/OSI/G-2/FRA
by routing slip for info.

Date 1/16/62 By [Signature]

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

E & M

2/11/2005
 CLASSIFIED BY 60296 AMR/CE/TCG/ELH/LANG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1Y) 2/11/2030

63 JAN 29 1962

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-6-210

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI

Date: 1/19/62

REC-17

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)(C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] (5)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (5)

③ - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE 9

2 - WFO
(1- 105-39771)JES:pap
(5)Copy to: CIA/State/ ^{USIA} ~~WFO~~
ONI/OSI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
Date 1/23/62 by *Ram/ijr*AIRTELALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE: 2/11/2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCL/TUG/ELH
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1), 2/11/2030

25 JAN 23 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

57 JAN 20 1962

b7C

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F B I

Date: 1/18/62

REC 75

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

DeLoach

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Enclosed herewith are nine copies to the Bureau and one to BA for information of a letterhead memorandum together with a memorandum of evaluation dated and captioned as above.

Encl.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

- ③ - Bureau (Enc 9) ENCLOSURE
1 - Baltimore (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
3 - WFO

(1 - 105-42054)

JGG:reb
(7)

E. C. Wick

AIRTEL

JAN 26 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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M

Per

13 JAN 22 1962

109-12-210-3492

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USA
by to: CIA/State/OSI/G-2
routing slip for info.
by 1/19/62

Place [REDACTED]

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

January 18, 1962

Title **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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109-12-210-3492

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ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office MEXICO, D.F.	Office of Origin BUREAU	Investigative Period 1/15/62	1/10-12/62
TITLE OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: ENC
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA	b7c

Synopsis:

Cuban Government reportedly plans to erect wall similar to Berlin Wall around Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba. Former supporter of FIDEL CASTRO allegedly went to Miami to join anti-CASTRO forces, which reportedly are organizing for invasion of Cuba, with or without United States support, soon after OAS meeting January 22, 1962.

[REDACTED] Mexico City, reportedly said it would be good idea for Cubans to plant bomb in United States plane used by top United States Government officials to go fishing near Campeche, Mexico, in the event any action against Cuba is initiated or supported by the United States.

- P -

EX-100-1000000

Approved [Signature]	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made: 6 - Bureau (109-12-210) (1 - Liaison Section) 1 - Ambassador and US Embassy, Mexico City 1 - CIA, Mexico City 1 - Mexico City (109-70)		109-	12-210	3493	REC-45
		10 JAN 17 1962			
		[Handwritten signatures and stamps]			

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DECLASSIFIED BY **602 PAMC BCE/TCB/ELH**
ON **2/11/2005**

50 JAN 26 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 15, 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

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distributed outside your agency.

10, 1962:

[REDACTED] furnished the following information on January

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] praised the present regime
in Cuba and claimed that the economic situation there has
improved considerably in recent months.

[REDACTED] claimed to have received reliable
information that the Cuban Government was planning to build a
wall, similar to the Berlin Wall, around the Naval Base at
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. [REDACTED] said that when this
wall is started it will be completed as rapidly as the wall
in Berlin was.

12, 1962:

[REDACTED] furnished the following information on January

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AM BCC/TCG/ELH
ON 2/11/2005

1a
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

political organization, and a former supporter of Premier FIDEL CASTRO, Premier of Cuba, recently left for Miami, Florida, for the alleged purpose of joining anti-CASTRO forces in Florida. [REDACTED] claimed that these forces plan to invade Cuba soon after the meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) on January 22, 1962. [REDACTED] stated that these forces plan to invade Cuba, with or without United States support.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also pointed out that the members of the DR feel strongly that they have been betrayed by CASTRO and his government and their members have been persecuted. Many of them either have been imprisoned or have been shot by firing squads.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also advised that [REDACTED] in Mexico City, had stated: Top officials of the United States Government travel in United States Navy planes to the Bahia del Carmen, Campeche, Mexico, to go fishing, and, in the event any action is taken against Cuba, either initiated or supported by the United States, it would be a good idea for the Cubans to plant a bomb in one of these planes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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January 15, 1962

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CHINA

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██████████ and ██████████ referred to in referenced memorandum,
have furnished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

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REC-45
FBI

Date: January 15, 1962

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(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

From: Legat, Mexico (109-70) (P)

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are six copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] January 15, 1962, Mexico, DF, together with six copies of a letterhead memorandum evaluating the sources utilized. b7C

REFERENCE

Mexico City cables to Bureau 1-11-62 and 1-12-62. v

SOURCES

Careful consideration has been to the sources concealed, and T-symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:esc
(5)

REC-45

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DATE 2/11/85 BY 60274/ML

109-12-210-347

10 JAN 17 1962

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

JAN 18 1962

NAT. 100-100000

b7C

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Location

Instant report

Instant report

b2
b7D

CLASSIFICATION

Enclosed report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ in order to protect the identities of Bureau sources in Mexico of continuing value, the disclosure of whose identities could be inimical to the national defense interests.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, DF. 1) Will continue to follow Cuban activities in Mexico.

2) Will verify departure of [REDACTED] from Mexico for Miami.

b7c

COPIES

In addition to the copies being sent to the Bureau, copies are being sent to the United States Embassy and to CIA, Mexico City, for information purposes.

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/4/62

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

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DATE 2/11/01 BY 6290 AUC/ace/tea/kuw

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Sullivan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

State Department has made public a 32-page booklet which constitutes denunciation of Cuban Government. It points up Cuba's extensive political, military, economic and cultural ties with Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries and alignment of Cuba with international communist movement in effort to exploit social and political problems in Western Hemisphere. Summary of booklet set forth.

This 32-page booklet was originally presented on 12/6/61 to Inter-American Peace Committee investigating alleged human rights violations and subversive activities by Castro regime. State Department has indicated that it hopes document will enlist support for action against Castro at forthcoming Foreign Ministers meeting of Organization of American States to be held in Uruguay 1/22/62. State Department plans large-scale distribution of booklet throughout Latin America.

Booklet deals mainly with activities in Cuba itself and represents very strong castigation of Castro regime. Some data set forth therein is similar to information we have previously disseminated to State Department and it appears State might have utilized our information in preparation of booklet. Summary of booklet is as follows.

Since Castro regime came to power 1/59, it has deliberately tried to undermine established governments in Latin America and destroy inter-American system. Castro regime has established diplomatic relations with all members of Sino-Soviet bloc except East Germany. It is currently engaged in massive military buildup and its ground forces are larger than those of any other country in Latin America. This buildup was made possible by receipt of thousands of tons of military equipment from Sino-Soviet bloc with an estimated value of from 60 to 100 million dollars. Cuban armed forces can now be said to be entirely dependent on Soviet bloc for maintenance of its

109-12-210 cc's of booklet to
HH, NY, TP, NK, ST,

Enclosure

JJD:bff

(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Bulet (105-97459-210)

REC-104

25 JAN 12 1962

NAT. INT. SEC.

58 JAN 25 1962

THE CASTRO REGIME IN CUBA

3 ENCLOSURES

b7c

Memo Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
109-12-210

armed forces and there are an estimated 300 Soviet-bloc advisers and technicians in Cuba. Cuban economy has been reorganized in accordance with communist design. Cuba has become economically dependent on Sino-Soviet bloc and approximately 80 per cent of its trade is now tied up in barter arrangements with Iron Curtain countries. Cuban cultural patterns are being rapidly altered and traditional cultural ties with countries of Western Hemisphere and Western Europe are being deliberately severed. Comprehensive cultural agreements are being made with bloc countries. Cuba has negotiated technical assistance agreements with all bloc countries except Albania. "Che" Guevara has indicated 2400 Cubans received training in bloc countries in 1961 with 800 of these receiving training in Soviet Union.

In field of education, ties between Cuba and Soviet bloc have been expanded. Cuban Government scholarship grants are now almost exclusively limited to Iron Curtain universities. Ties between Cuba and Soviet bloc are further evident in type of books and magazines available in Cuba, and Cuban radio and television stations now rely on exchanges with Soviet-bloc countries. Leading figures in Cuban Government and in Cuban labor, education, cultural and armed forces fields are outright communists or individuals with procommunist backgrounds.

Cuban Government is bringing hundreds of Latin American students, labor leaders, intellectuals and political leaders to Cuba for indoctrination and training so that they may be sent back to their own countries to agitate in favor of Castro regime and undermine the stability of their own governments. Cuban diplomatic personnel in countries of Latin America encourage and finance agitation and subversion by elements seeking to overthrow established governments by force. Cuban Government is extensively distributing propaganda in Western Hemisphere and has a short-wave radio station in Cuba which is able to reach all countries of the Hemisphere.

ACTION:

For your information. Attached is a copy of booklet.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Tolson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Callahan ✓
 Conrad ✓
 DeLoach ✓
 Evans ✓
 Malone ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel ✓
 Trotter ✓
 Tele Room ✓
 Ingram ✓
 Gandy ✓

I assume
 we have
 copies of
 State Dept
 report and,
 that it is
 being
 analyzed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 11/12/83 BY SP-6 JCH/STP

The Washington Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 Date

JAN 4 1962

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3496 109-12-210

memo Jacob to Sullivan
 1/4/62

020:6 ✓

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60320 HRC/TCG/ELH

109-12-210-3496
ENCLOSURE

THE CASTRO REGIME IN CUBA

Department of State
Washington, D.C.

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DATE 2/11/90 BY 60290 AUC B62/TCG/ELH

~~SECRET~~

THE CASTRO REGIME IN CUBA

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

SUMMARY

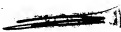
From the time the Castro regime came to power on January 1, 1959 it has deliberately tried to undermine established governments in Latin America and destroy the inter-American system. In the process it has associated itself with the Sino-Soviet bloc in an active partnership and adopted totalitarian policies and techniques to cement dictatorial control over the Cuban people. This situation confronts the nations of the Western Hemisphere with a grave and urgent challenge.

The challenge does not stem from the fact that the Castro regime came to power by revolution or that it advocates social and economic reform. The world welcomed the fall of Batista and the advent of a new government which promised political freedom and social justice for the Cuban people and respect for Cuba's international obligations. The challenge results from the fact that the Castro regime has betrayed its own revolution by delivering it into the hands of powers alien to the hemisphere and by transforming it into an instrument deliberately intended to suppress the hope of the Cuban people for a return to representative democracy and to subvert established governments of other American Republics.

Since August 1960, when the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics considered the problem of Cuba and the Castro regime rejected the decisions taken, this pattern has crystallized with alarming rapidity and unmistakable clarity. The leaders of the Castro regime now frankly admit and publicly proclaim that their revolutionary dogma is to be exported with the objective of bringing about Castro-like revolutions in all the American Republics. The activities of Cuban diplomats and other agents, the training of foreigners in Cuba in sabotage and subversive techniques, and the intensive propaganda campaign throughout the hemisphere clearly demonstrate the manner in which the ground is being prepared in other countries for such action.

During this period the Castro regime has established such extensive and intimate political-military, economic and cultural ties with the Soviet Union, Communist China and the countries associated with them as to render Cuba an appendage of the communist system. Far from rejecting the efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to exploit social and political problems within this hemisphere, the Castro regime is working with the international communist movement to advance this exploitation.

Ideologically, the Castro government has placed Cuba in the communist camp. This was clearly demonstrated in the Cuban-Soviet joint communique of December 19, 1960 in which the two countries endorsed their respective domestic and foreign policies and pledged



to work together. On May 1, 1961, Dr. Fidel Castro proclaimed Cuba to be a "socialist" state. The brand of "socialism" referred to is not, of course, Western social democracy but rather the second stage in the newly proclaimed communist three-stage theory of political evolution: national liberation, socialism, and communism.

The Castro regime has established diplomatic relations with all the members of the Sino-Soviet bloc, except East Germany. It is currently engaged in an extraordinary military buildup which has literally transformed the country into an armed camp. Cuba's ground forces are now larger than those of any other country in Latin America, and at least ten times greater than those maintained under the Batista regime. The receipt of thousands of tons of military equipment from the Sino-Soviet bloc made this possible.

Through a series of trade and financial agreements, the Castro regime has moved toward the adaptation of Cuba's economy and industrial plant to that of the Sino-Soviet bloc. The major result of the trip of Major Cueva to Moscow during the last two months of 1960 was to reorient Cuba's trade toward the bloc and plan the reorganization of the Cuban economy in accordance with the communist design. The degree to which Cuba has become economically dependent on the bloc is evidenced by the fact that approximately 80 percent of its trade is now tied up in barter arrangements with Iron Curtain countries. At the beginning of 1960 only two percent of Cuba's total foreign trade was with the bloc.

Culturally, the Castro regime is rapidly orienting Cuba toward the Sino-Soviet bloc. This orientation is not taking the form of a mere cultural interchange with communist countries such as several Western nations are conducting. On the contrary, the emerging pattern is one of extensive cultural identification with the bloc in which Cuban cultural patterns are being rapidly altered and the traditional cultural ties with countries of this hemisphere and Western Europe deliberately severed. This is to be seen in the comprehensive cultural agreements with bloc countries, the increasing exchange of students, performing artists and exhibitions with the Soviet Union and Communist China and their satellites, the impediments placed before students wishing to study anywhere except in Iron Curtain countries, the virtual halting of the flow of movies, books and magazines from free countries with a commensurate rise in the influx of these materials from the Sino-Soviet bloc, and the attacks on Western culture in general and that of United States in particular.

As a bridgehead of Sino-Soviet imperialism within the inner defenses of the Western Hemisphere, Cuba under the Castro regime represents a serious threat to the individual and collective security of the American Republics and by extension to the security of nations anywhere in the world opposing the spread of that imperialism.

CUBA'S TIES WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

At the Seventh Meeting of Consultation (San José, Costa Rica - August 1960) the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics condemned the intervention of international communism in this hemisphere. This action stemmed from the then clearly growing association between the Castro regime and the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The Castro regime rejected this admonition out of hand. In the intervening months it has established such close ties with, and become so dependent upon, the Soviet Union, Communist China and the countries under their control that Cuba must now be considered a Sino-Soviet bloc beachhead in the Western Hemisphere, serving the objectives of the international communist movement.

The new relationships culminated in the joint Soviet-Cuban communique issued in Moscow on December 19, 1960 through which the Revolutionary Government of Cuba openly aligned itself with the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union and indicated its solidarity with the Sino-Soviet bloc.

A. Political Relations with Bloc

The Castro regime on September 2, 1960 held the so-called "National Assembly of the Cuban People" to give its answer to the views of the inter-American community on Cuba's relations with the Sino-Soviet bloc as expressed in the Declaration of San José. On that occasion not only did Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz reject these views and denounce the governments who endorsed them as unrepresentative of their peoples, but he also announced that Cuba would henceforth strengthen its ties with the Sino-Soviet bloc. This is how it has been done.

Ideological affinity

The virtually complete switch of orientation by the Castro regime from the Western group of democracies to the Sino-Soviet bloc demonstrates that underlying the new relationship is an affinity of ideology. The so-called "Declaration of Habana" presented by Fidel Castro at the September 2 "National General Assembly of the Cuban People", is unmistakable evidence of this. The concepts presented and the jargon used in the "Declaration of Habana" show a remarkable similarity with the propaganda emanating from Moscow and Peking.

The affinity was also manifest during Dr. Castro's participation in the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations, particularly in his four-hour speech before the Assembly and the display of camaraderie with Premier Khrushchev.

Three more recent developments confirm this identity of theory and purpose. On December 6, 1960 a Congress of 81 Communist Parties meeting in Moscow issued a statement which contained a reaffirmation of the Sino-Soviet bloc goal to communize the world and constituted a programmatic guide for intensified action toward that goal on the part of Communist Parties throughout the world. Speaking in Moscow just a few days after the statement of the Communist Parties was issued, Major Ernesto Guevara said: "We did not participate in the preparation of the statement, but we wholeheartedly support it." He pointed out that the statement had called the Castro regime in Cuba "a powerful stimulus to the struggle of the Latin American peoples for complete national liberation." Major Guevara described the Conference of Communist Parties which had drafted the statement as "one of the most important events of recent times."

In the same speech, Major Guevara also praised "the militant solidarity of the Soviet people and our people" and declared that "Cuba has been able to count on the support of the Soviet Union" and "should follow the example of peaceful development set by the Soviet Union."

The second development is the joint communique issued on December 19, 1960 by Major Guevara and Soviet First Vice Premier Anastas Mikoyan at the conclusion of their political and economic negotiations in Moscow. In essence, the communique (See Annex A for text) is an endorsement by the Soviet Union and Cuba of their respective domestic and foreign policies, a reaffirmation of the close bonds of Cuba-Soviet friendship, and a pledge that the two countries will work toward common goals.

Cuba voiced great admiration for the economic and social progress of the Soviet Union in its advance toward communism and for its leadership in the quest for world peace:

During the conversations and the visit of the Cuban delegation to various places in the Soviet Union, its members became convinced of the success achieved by the Soviet Union in the development of socialism and that it is firmly advancing toward communism...

The Cuban delegation has recognized the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to achieve world peace, efforts which are based mainly on specific proposals on peaceful coexistence between nations of different social systems and in the clear and categorical proposals on general disarmament made by Nikita Khrushchev, President of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, at the United Nations...

For its part, the Soviet Union recognized the contributions which Cuba had made to the furtherance of communist objectives in Latin America, under the leadership of the Castro regime:

Soviet authorities expressed to the Cuban delegation the admiration which the people and government of the Soviet Union feel toward the Cuban people, who under the leadership of Fidel Castro have established a democracy deeply rooted in a people whose territory for many years had been under the control of the imperialist government of the United States of America.../and/recognize that this creates a new situation in America and that the fight of the Cuban people for their independence and to maintain their gains, without a backward step, constitutes an example for other peoples of the American continent and also for Asia and Africa.

The communique concluded with an enumeration and endorsement by Major Guevara of the principal foreign policy objectives of the Soviet Union. Major Guevara accepted, on behalf of the Castro regime, the obligation to support "resolutely peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems," the Soviet euphemism for a policy of infiltration and subversion of non-communist states.

The breadth of the commitments which Cuba and the Soviet Union accepted in this communique were the culmination of two years of effort by the Soviet Union and by the communist elements in the Castro regime to make Cuba dependent on, and an appendage of, the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The third development is the proclamation of Cuba as a "socialist" state. On April 30, 1961 Major Guevara declared that the Castro movement was "the first socialist revolution in Latin America." During his May Day speech Fidel Castro made his regime's position perfectly clear when he spoke of "our Socialist Revolution". He also declared that in view of the new system in Cuba, a radically new constitution would be prepared. "The new social system is called socialism," he said, "and this constitution will therefore be a socialist constitution."

Dr. Castro and his principal lieutenants, when they speak of "socialist revolution", obviously do not refer to a form of Western democratic socialism operating within a framework of representative democracy and respect for individual liberties. They have in mind, and practice, the brand of "socialism" described by Anibal Escalante, Executive Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, in the analysis of the Cuban Revolution which he made on May 7, 1961. He said:

In what period does the Cuban Revolution find itself? What is its character? Well, Fidel said it the other day without much fanfare ... Fidel proclaimed that our Revolution was socialist, that it had entered its socialist phase. He was not making a promise such as "we are going to make a Socialist Revolution," no; he explained an event which has already taken place. The Cuban Revolution has passed through its first stage, the first phase of national liberation and anti-feudalism it has completed. It fulfilled its tasks with honor and entered into a new, higher stage of social development: the socialist stage. And Fidel quietly and simply so declared it to the four winds ...

And we must advance in the direction of complete social transformation of our country; it is a task which lies ahead of us. We have entered rather into a period of transition toward the culmination of the socialist bases of the revolution, we have begun to construct and to develop the socialist society.

Nor was Anibal Escalante simply voicing his own theory. He was, in effect, repeating the views outlined by Premier Khrushchev on January 6, 1961. According to Khrushchev the first stage of the "national liberation movement" in Cuba had been the overthrow of Batista. The next objective was met by the elimination, with material Communist aid and encouragement, of United States influence. Khrushchev went on to say that Cuba was then entering a new stage of indefinite duration (implying that there were further steps) in which her political and economic institutions would evolve toward socialism. This evolution, he said, was to be spurred by Communist bloc military, economic and technical aid as well as propaganda.

Diplomatic relations

Prior to the Seventh Meeting of Consultation, Cuba had already re-established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. In the space of three months after the meeting the Castro regime established relations with Red China, North Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, North Viet Nam, Outer Mongolia and Albania. Cuba now maintains diplomatic relations with every Iron Curtain country except East Germany, with which it nevertheless has concluded economic and cultural agreements. Only nations of the Sino-Soviet bloc maintain relations with North Korea, and only two nations outside the communist bloc carry on diplomatic relations with North Viet Nam. The Castro regime has recognized the communist-backed government of Gizenga in the Congo.

Military relations

During the past twelve months the Castro regime has engaged in a massive military buildup. It has obtained large quantities of military equipment from the Soviet bloc and received pledges of military support from the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Bloc military hardware has made it possible for Cuba to arm a very high percentage of its population. Its ground forces are larger than those of any other American Republic, except the United States. These forces are at least ten times larger than the ones maintained by previous Cuban governments. Estimates of the size of the Cuban armed forces --army, navy, air force, police and militia-- range from 250,000 to 400,000.

The Castro regime took over a substantial quantity of military equipment from the Batista armed forces. To this stock were added considerable amounts of arms and ammunition purchased in Belgium and Italy during 1959 and early 1960. Soviet bloc arms began to arrive in mid-1960. The amount runs into tens of thousands of tons with an estimated value of from 60-100 million dollars.

During the first two weeks of January 1961 the Cuban Government displayed some of this military equipment in an eight-hour parade through Habana's streets and in military maneuvers and exercises along the north coast of Cuba. It included the following major units: 14 Soviet JS-2 51-ton tanks, 19 Soviet SU-100 assault guns, 15 Soviet T-34 35-ton tanks, 78 Soviet 76 mm field guns, 11 Soviet 85 mm field guns, 4 Soviet 122 mm field guns, and 108 Soviet 12.7 heavy machine guns. Each of the estimated 50,000 militia members who marched carried weapons, the majority of them, Czech-made submachine guns.

As Fidel Castro noted in his speech on this occasion, the equipment used in the parade represented only a "small part" of the arms which Cuba has received from the Soviet bloc. The Cuban armed forces have been re-equipped by the Soviet bloc and Cuba can now be said to be entirely dependent on the bloc for the maintenance of its armed forces. More recently the Soviet Union has supplied Cuba with considerable numbers of MIG fighters and aircraft of other types.

Both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have sent military advisers and technicians to Cuba to advise the Cuban armed forces on the assembly, training and employment of the bloc arms that have been furnished. It is estimated that there are at least 300 advisers and technicians now in Cuba. The highly trained military personnel, technicians and pilots in Cuba at the time the Castro regime assumed control were subsequently removed as unreliable. The Cuban Government has made arrangements with the Soviet bloc to train new pilots, artillerymen, ground maintenance crews and other personnel. By the end of August 1960, over 150 Cuban military personnel were in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for such training. Additional personnel have been sent since that time. Cuban military personnel which require less highly skilled training, such as militia officers, are being trained in Cuba with the assistance of Soviet bloc advisers.

Before the Soviet Union began sending military equipment and technicians to Cuba, it had already threatened to use its military strength to preserve the Castro regime. On July 9, 1960 Premier Khrushchev stated:

Speaking figuratively, in case of necessity, Soviet artillerymen can support with rocket fire the Cuban people if aggressive forces in the Pentagon dare to start intervention against Cuba.

While in subsequent statements the Soviet Premier has appeared to qualify this threat, leaders of the Castro regime from time to time flaunt the warning as an indication of the support on which they believe they can count.

The Communist Chinese have also made known their intention of assisting the Castro regime. In a message published in Habana newspapers on September 30, 1960 Prime Minister Chou En-lai was quoted as saying:

I solemnly declare that in the event of necessity the Chinese Government and people will give all possible support and aid to the Cuban people....

Speaking on February 23, 1961 Major Raul Castro indicated that such aid had already been forthcoming "when Eisenhower had wanted to attack Cuba." He spoke of hundreds of machine guns received as a gift from the farmers and workers of the Chinese Peoples' Republic.

B. Economic Relations with Bloc

Although the Castro regime began re-orienting its economic planning toward the Sino-Soviet bloc as early as September 1959, the process of actually making its economy dependent on the communist countries did not gain great momentum until after the Seventh Meeting of Consultation. Now Cuba's economic planning is being patterned after the communist design. Cuba is adjusting its economy in a way to make itself an appendage of the Sino-Soviet bloc and to provide a base for Sino-Soviet commercial operations in the Western Hemisphere.

Payment and trade agreements

Major Guevara's trip to Asia and Africa during the summer of 1959 provided an opportunity for him to talk with bloc officials. Next came the Soviet Exposition held in Habana in February 1960. Soviet Vice Premier Mikoyan travelled to Cuba for the exposition and during his

visit signed a commercial agreement. Agreements with the other bloc countries promptly followed: East Germany, March 7; Poland, March 31; Czechoslovakia, June 10; Communist China, July 23; Hungary, September 15; Bulgaria, October 7; Rumania, October 26. In December 1960 Cuba entered into negotiations with the four remaining members of the communist bloc: North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Outer Mongolia and Albania. Major Guevara had said on October 21 that Albania and Outer Mongolia were not important enough to Cuba to consider economic and commercial relations, but negotiations were completed so that Cuba currently has formal economic ties with all 12 members of the Sino-Soviet bloc. The special position accorded Cuba by the bloc is reflected in the fact that it is the only country in whose favor multilateral clearing of trade with several unspecified bloc regimes has been authorized.

Technical assistance

Cuba has negotiated technical assistance agreements with Communist China and all Soviet bloc countries, except Albania. Certain countries have sent missions to Cuba to implement agreements which provide for the delivery of industrial equipment. Among these, the Czech mission has been active in an effort to establish in Cuba a branch of the Skoda works to build Czech tractors, cars and other motorized equipment that can be sold in Cuba and other Latin American countries. The Soviet Union has devoted its major effort to a study of the petroleum refinery capacity of Cuba and to a reactivation of the minerals industry.

Besides the more permanent missions, there are numerous technicians in Cuba from various bloc countries to advise Cuba on specific projects. The total number of these is not known, but it is believed to be in the vicinity of 500. They are working in such key government agencies as the National Bank of Cuba, the Central Planning Board, the National Institute for Agrarian Reform, the newly established Ministries of Industries, Foreign Trade and Domestic Trade, and in individual industrial plants and collective farms.

The number of Cubans receiving indoctrination and training in the Sino-Soviet bloc is substantial. Major Guevara said on January 6, 1961, that some 2400 Cubans would receive training in bloc countries in 1961. About 800 will go to the Soviet Union, 200 to Communist China, 180 to East Germany and the remainder to other bloc countries. The cost of training in bloc countries, as well as of bloc missions to Cuba, is paid for by the Cuban Government through the payments agreements negotiated with each of those governments.

Consequences of economic orientation

The basis for the large trade of the Castro regime with the communist countries is not economic but political. This is evident from the fact that when Cuba was free to trade with any country, the Soviet bloc's share of its total foreign trade did not exceed two percent. Now it is about 80 percent. Major Guevara admitted the political character of Cuba's economic orientation toward the bloc on January 6, 1961 when discussing Cuba's request that the bloc buy its sugar. He said: "We could not ask the socialist world to buy that quantity of sugar at that price, but it happened simply as a political proposal." Castro's deliberately chosen economic dependence on the Sino-Soviet bloc has thus made Cuba admittedly dependent on bloc political decisions.

The economic consequences for Cuba of subordinating its foreign trade to the political dictates of the Sino-Soviet bloc have been serious. In 1961 Cuba will receive from 25 percent to 35 percent less foreign income than in 1959. Its receipts from sales in the key sugar industry will be substantially lower. As a result, labor is being forced to accept a reduction in wages and a generally lower standard of living.

About 75 percent of Cuba's export income is received only as a credit on the books of the central banks of the Sino-Soviet bloc countries with which it trades. Cuba must, therefore, accept the products which the bloc offers without regard to normal price and quality considerations. Moreover, to maintain the trade pattern deliberately chosen by the regime, Cuba must now orient and adapt its economy and industrial plant to utilize bloc exports. Realistic economic considerations play a small part in such a formulation. The Sino-Soviet bloc will satisfy Cuban requirements as long as the Castro regime develops in accordance with the communist plan and as long as Cuba provides the bloc with a communist beachhead in the Western Hemisphere. On the other hand, Cuba's dependence on bloc trade will leave Castro's regime little choice other than to develop and organize its economy in accordance with bloc designs. The nature of this new arrangement for Cuba was described by Major Guevara on January 6, 1961:

I want...to explain clearly the magnitude of the agreements signed in the socialist countries... and also to establish exactly what was the contribution of each party in these negotiations... The task was very difficult for we have had to change the structure of our trade... In a very few months the state has taken absolute control of foreign trade in our country... We faced difficulties: the socialist countries use the decimal system, we use the... system of pounds and so forth. The socialist countries measure electricity at 50 cycles per second, ours is 60 cycles per second. We will have to change all of this.

C. Cultural Relations with Bloc

Cultural relations with the Sino-Soviet bloc countries at first lagged behind relations in other fields. These relations have increased noticeably during the past ten months. It is important to point out that the pattern of Cuban cultural exchange with Sino-Soviet bloc countries is entirely different from that followed by other nations of this hemisphere and other free countries. What is involved is not a normal flow of outstanding concert artists, dance groups or sports figures, but a major reorientation toward the bloc in all phases of cultural activity. This has been accompanied by a deliberate severing of ties with countries of its own ethnic and historical background. The result is the imposition of an alien cultural pattern on the Cuban people for purely political reasons.

Cultural agreements

The new trend is eloquently illustrated by the cultural agreements the Castro regime has concluded during the past ten months. Prior to the San José Meeting, Cuba had signed cultural agreements with the Soviet Union (June 1960) and Communist China (July 1960). Subsequently, it negotiated a convention with North Korea (August 1960). In rapid succession thereafter conventions were concluded with Hungary, Rumania, North Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania and East Germany. These agreements provided for the exchange of theatrical groups, exhibits, scientists, educators, writers and artists, as well as for mutual cooperation in the fields of press, radio and television.

Cultural exchanges

Under the stimulus of these agreements, cultural ties with the Sino-Soviet bloc have expanded on a broad front. In the field of the performing arts, the individual artists and groups who now go to Cuba are almost entirely from Iron Curtain countries. The former substantial flow of artists from other countries of this hemisphere and Europe has virtually disappeared.

In the field of education the same trend is evident. The number of student delegations who make the pilgrimage to Moscow and Peking far exceed those going to non-bloc countries. Cuban Government scholarship grants, under which the grantee formerly was allowed to select his own school, are now almost exclusively limited to Iron Curtain universities such as those in Leipzig, Prague and Moscow. At the same time, severe foreign exchange restrictions operate to prevent students from using their own resources to attend schools in countries outside the bloc. Another indication is the hiring of Soviet bloc professors and technicians

to take the place of non-communist Cuban professors and technicians who were forced to leave Cuba's three official universities through purges and involuntary resignations. Late in 1960 several Czechoslovakian professors reached Cuba, and on November 16 three Polish experts on technical and scientific education arrived in Habana under contracts to the Ministry of Education to begin a study of Cuba's technical school system. On December 3 the government-controlled press announced that several Soviet professors would be brought to the University of Habana for the coming semester as part of an exchange program with the Moscow People's Friendship University. In a speech of June 11, 1961, Minister of Education Armando Hart announced that Soviet bloc technicians and specialists in different branches of teaching were coming to Cuba and that the first twenty professors from Poland would arrive on July 29.

The new orientation is also to be seen in book stores, record shops and magazine stands, over radio and television and in movie theaters in Cuba. Current books and magazines from the United States, Latin America and Europe are no longer available. The same is true for phonograph records. Shelves are being filled with materials published by the Castro regime and arriving from behind the Iron Curtain. Cuban radio and television stations, now all in the hands of the government, increasingly rely on exchanges with Sino-Soviet bloc countries. To cite two examples, on February 11, 1961 the CMQ television network, the principal chain in Cuba, initiated an interchange of programs with bloc stations. The first program in the series showed a number of documentary films from Communist China depicting agricultural labor in the communes, work in factories, recreation in an aviation club and a travelogue on Communist China. On February 13, 1961 the Castro regime announced that Habana radio station CMZ and Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas (Czechoslovak Radio) would organize a series of international cultural programs and programs for children and youth. Under the arrangement the two stations would exchange literary, poetic and musical works in the two languages. Station CMZ agreed to organize the transmission of a week of Czech culture, while the Czech station would broadcast a week of Cuban culture.

In the field of tourism, Cuba and the Iron Curtain countries are facilitating travel with special tours at cut-rate prices, while tourism to other areas is made virtually impossible by foreign exchange restrictions. During the first week in December the Cuban National Institute of Tourism (INIT) signed a convention on tourism with its Soviet counterpart, INTOURIST, under which large numbers of Soviet tourists will visit Cuba during 1961, while groups of Cuban tourists will travel to the Soviet Union.

Press relationships

Cuba's government-controlled press now relies almost entirely on the Agencia Prensa Latina news agency for its international coverage, with frequent usage of despatches from TASS, HSINHUA and other communist wire services. Prensa Latina is a creation of the Castro regime which finances it and directs its policies. Prensa Latina is affiliated with TASS, the Russian news agency; HSINHUA, the Chinese Communist agency; CTK of Czechoslovakia; PAP, the Polish press service; several Japanese communist newspapers; and the Bulgarian agency BTA. TASS and HSINHUA maintain offices in Habana. A close working relationship between the Cuban press and that of the bloc is furthered also by the frequent visits of Cuban newsmen to the Sino-Soviet bloc and by the visits of Iron Curtain newsmen to Cuba. As ties with bloc news agencies have increased, use of news furnished by the wire services of non-communist countries has sharply diminished.

Friendship associations and other ties

The friendship societies which have been formed and the links which Cuban organizations have established with communist world organizations are another yardstick by which to measure the close cultural relations between the Castro regime and the Sino-Soviet bloc. In October 1960 Radio Moscow announced that the Soviet Union had created a special commission to handle friendship and cultural relations with Cuba. The Castro regime for its part set up an official agency called the "Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples", patterned after its Moscow prototype, the "Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Peoples", to handle cultural contacts with the Sino-Soviet bloc as well as other countries of the world. Earlier the Cuban and Communist Chinese governments had established friendship societies in their respective countries.

The major revolutionary organizations in Cuba covering students, youth and women were meanwhile forming ties with communist international front organizations. The Federation of University Students associated itself with the Prague-based International Union of Students. The Cuban Association of Rebel Youth established working relationship with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, located in Budapest. The Federation of Cuban Women initiated its participation in the Women's International Democratic Federation whose headquarters are in the Soviet sector of Berlin. All these international front organizations are dominated and controlled by the Sino-Soviet bloc and manipulated to serve bloc interests.

Implications of new orientation

In establishing close cultural relations with the Sino-Soviet bloc the Castro regime has also adopted their theory and practice that the control of culture is the responsibility of the state. In

Castro's Cuba the state determines what cultural values are and how they are to be disseminated. The free play of different cultural forces and expressions is no longer tolerated.

A principal objective of the Castro regime at the present moment is to reshape the image of the Sino-Soviet world in the minds of the Cuban people. The communist world is portrayed as a utopia of democracy, social and economic progress and scientific and cultural achievement which Cuba should imitate. At the same time the government is trying to destroy the friendly image of the United States and other free nations by attacking them as imperialist, nefarious and decadent.

D. Communist Domination and Control of the Castro Regime

As an active partner of the Sino-Soviet bloc, Cuba plays as effective a role for the bloc as any of the countries ruled by a communist party and directed from Moscow or Peking. The Castro regime is now so firmly committed in word and deed to the Sino-Soviet bloc that it would find it difficult to extricate itself even in the unlikely event that it wanted to do so. This is borne out by the communist penetration in the governmental structure, the implementation of communist policies and institutions within Cuba and the adherence to the international communist line.

Communist penetration of governmental structure

The principal figures of the Castro regime are admitted followers of Marxist ideology. Repeatedly they predict the inevitability of the triumph of the communist movement throughout the world. They proclaim that their revolution is in the vanguard of this movement in Latin America and is an example for Asia and Africa. Given this circumstance it is quite natural that the Cuban revolutionary leaders should welcome Cuban and foreign communists into the government. The international communist movement and the Cuban Communist Party (Partido Socialista Popular - PSP) have taken full advantage of this fact. Party members and adherents have moved in at all levels of the government, many of them exercising a determining influence in the making of decisions. But care has been taken not to identify the Cuban Communist Party with the government in order to maintain the nationalist, revolutionary façade of the Castro regime.

While present actions speak louder than past associations, it is noteworthy that the principal figures of the regime have all been associated with communist periphery groups. Prime Minister Fidel Castro moved in communist youth circles with such well-known leaders as Alfredo Guevara and Leonel Soto while he studied at the University of Habana. He first appeared in international affairs in 1948 as a young Cuban delegate to a regional student congress

sponsored by the communist International Union of Students (IUS). His brother Raúl emerged on the international scene as a Cuban delegate to the communist WFDY-sponsored World Youth Festival in Bucharest in 1953. Following the festival he visited other bloc capitals. In the summer of 1960 he went on a special mission to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union under the guise of attending an olympic festival. Long an admirer of Mao Tse-tung, Major Raúl Castro has been one of the principal authors of Cuba's alignment with the communist countries. While in Guatemala, Major Guevara, an Argentine by birth, was an official of the communist-oriented government of Jacobo Arbenz. Fleeing from Guatemala to Mexico, he joined the Russian-Mexican Institute of Cultural Interchange (IICMR) and moved in communist circles in Mexico City. He has been the principal negotiator with the Sino-Soviet bloc countries.

A survey of the governmental structure reveals the degree to which officials who are communists or who have communist associations or antecedents now control principal functions. The presidency is occupied by Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado. As a law student during the 1930's, Dr. Dorticós was the regional organization secretary of the Cuban Communist Party in his home district of Cienfuegos. The two giant agencies which dominate the economic life of Cuba -- the National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) and the Ministry for Industries -- are in the hands of Captain Antonio Núñez Jiménez and Major Guevara, respectively. Captain Núñez Jiménez has a long record of association with communist-front groups and is a frequent traveler behind the Iron Curtain. He attended the communist-sponsored and controlled World Youth Festivals in Vienna (1957) and in Moscow (1959) and traveled on a special mission to the Soviet bloc in mid-1960. Until the recent merger of the Bank for Foreign Commerce of Cuba with the newly-established Ministry of Foreign Trade, Jacinto Torras served as the Bank's director controlling all Cuban exports and imports. He is now the Under Secretary of the new Ministry. Torras, a veteran member of the Cuban Communist Party, served for many years as the economic editor of the Party daily newspaper Noticias de Hoy.

The military and security establishments are likewise in the firm control of pro-communist elements. The Ministry for the Revolutionary Armed Forces which includes the army, navy, air force, and militia is under the iron-hand discipline of Major Raúl Castro. The newly-established Ministry of Interior charged with maintaining "public order" is headed by Major Ramiro Valdés Menéndez, former chief of Army Intelligence. Major Valdés, an avowed communist sympathizer, accompanied Raúl Castro on his special mission to the Soviet bloc in the summer of 1960.

In the labor field communists and pro-communists dominate the leadership. The CTC is in the hands of such staunch pro-communists as Jesus Soto, Organization Secretary, and Odón Álvarez de la Campa, Secretary for Foreign Relations. Although he does not occupy a formal position on the directorate, Lazaro Peña, the top labor figure in the Cuban Communist Party and former Secretary General of the CTC in a previous Batista administration, occupies an office in CTC headquarters and wields broad influence in the councils of the Confederation. Another member of the Cuban Communist Party, Ursinio Rojas, represented Cuban labor at the 45th International Labor Conference (Geneva, 1961).

Communist influence is prevalent in the fields of education and culture. The director of primary education in the Ministry of Education is Dulce María Escalona Almeida, a well-known figure in Cuban communist circles. Secondary education is in the hands of Pedro Cañas Abril who has been associated with communist-front groups for a long period of time.

The director of the Department of Culture of the Ministry of Education is Vincentina Antuña, a veteran member of the Cuban Communist Party, who made a lengthy tour of Communist China in 1960 and came back full of praise for its system. On the committee named by the Ministry of Education to rewrite the textbooks for the public school system there served such well-known communists as Captain Núñez Jiménez, Alfredo Guevara and Elías Entralgo.

At the University of Habana pro-communist army officers, Major Rolando Cubela and Angel Quevedo, president and secretary, respectively, of the Federation of University Students (FEU), purged all anti-communist opposition from the Federation. They affiliated the FEU with the communist International Union of Students (IUS). Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, one of the principal figures in the top command of the Cuban Communist Party and a professor of economics, exercises great influence in university councils.

Precisely who constitute the directorate of the Castro regime's massive propaganda apparatus is not known. Three top figures in the press are Carlos Franqui, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and Baldomero Álvarez Ríos. Franqui, editor of the principal government organ Revolución, was at one time an employee of the communist daily Hoy. Álvarez Ríos, president of the Habana Newspapermen's Association, is a veteran member of the Cuban Communist Party. The movie industry is in the hands of Alfredo Guevara. The radio and television networks are under the management of a government-designated interventor, Cuban Communist Party member Gregorio Ortega. Another veteran member of the Cuban Communist Party, Raúl Valdez Vivó, the assistant editor of Hoy, was appointed early in April to direct the Castro regime's principal information broadcasts.

Adoption of communist policies and institutions

Further evidence of communist domination is to be found in the fact that the Castro regime has transplanted Soviet and Communist Chinese policies and institutions to Cuba to carry out its revolutionary program.

Agriculture. The Castro regime promised an agrarian reform intended to break up large landholdings and to distribute them among individual farm workers. This was to fulfill the aspirations of Cuban farm workers who wanted to own and till their own land. The regime has not fulfilled this promise. On the contrary, in keeping with the agricultural policy adopted by the Soviet Union in 1928 and followed today, it has consolidated many small holdings into larger cooperatives or collective farms. It has not parceled out the large farms but converted them into cooperatives and collective farms. The current trend is in the direction of converting the cooperatives into collective farms. Landholding in Cuba is more consolidated than it was before the Castro-led revolution with the National Agrarian Reform Institute now the only latifundista in Cuba. INRA owns or administers the overwhelming percentage of Cuba's 14.6 million acres of tillable land. Its first annual report in May 1960 showed that the regime has distributed only 38,000 acres of land. If all pending distributions are made, INRA will have distributed a total of 421,711 acres. INRA is retaining the land which was in production at the time the government seized it and is distributing land not previously under cultivation. Furthermore, the land distributed does not become the property of the peasant to dispose of as he wishes. Transfers are subject to the approval of the state.

Late in January 1961 Fidel Castro announced that the government would establish "farms of the people" and "youth farms" where adults and children, respectively, will be taught modern agricultural methods. Dr. Castro also announced an exchange of 1,000 youths from the Soviet Union to work on these farms and 1,000 Cuban youths to go to agricultural cooperatives in the Soviet Union to learn their methods. Three hundred Soviet technicians arrived in Cuba on June 5 and a week later 1,000 Cuban youths sailed for the Soviet Union.

Industry. The Castro regime began to take control of major industries in Cuba by seizing firms owned in whole or in part by United States citizens. It has now seized over 70 percent of all industrial and commercial enterprises regardless of the nationality of the owner and in most cases without compensation. The enterprises in government hands are the most important to the economy. What remains under private control is for the most part small retail businesses. The seizure of business enterprises, while not by itself evidence of communist domination, responds, by admission of leaders of the Castro regime, to the communist theory that the

government must control the majority of enterprises in a country -- the "commanding heights", as Lenin put it -- in order to plan the economy and at the same time crush any opposition from the industrial and commercial community. The National Agrarian Reform Institute, to which the industries were first assigned, formed "trusts" for various types of industry in keeping with the Soviet pattern. With regard to small or private firms that have not been seized, Fidel Castro on July 26, 1961 announced that as the revolutionary process develops towards "socialism", these firms will be taken over by the state. In a recent government reorganization, the regime created a Ministry of Industries to supervise all present industrial activity and to plan future industrialization.

Trade. On February 23, 1961 the Castro regime announced a major reorganization of the governmental structure along Soviet lines. This included the establishment of a Ministry of Foreign Trade to handle the state monopoly of exports and imports and a Ministry of Domestic Trade to administer and plan for enterprises created, nationalized or managed by the state and to supervise the distribution of products internally.

Labor. The "26 of July" Movement after the Castro regime took power, won control of the labor movement in free elections. Toward the end of 1959 pro-communist elements, with the support of the government, forced their way into key positions of the directorate of the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC). From this vantage point they launched a methodical purge of democratic labor leaders in what was described as "purification of counter-revolutionary elements". By the end of 1960 they had completed the campaign of driving the anti-communist leadership of the labor federations into exile or hiding. In keeping with communist doctrine, since the workers had allegedly "inherited the state", the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC) ceased to represent the interests of the workers and became instead an arm of the state with the duty of disciplining labor to insure that labor followed the dictates of the regime. The Government now controls all labor policy, and a worker may not be hired or dismissed or change employment without permission of the state. His wages and conditions of employment are also determined by the government. The Castro regime has promulgated a ministerial resolution calling for the establishment of production norms which workers are required to meet. The communist and pro-communist leaders of the Cuban labor movement have withdrawn the CTC from participation in the democratic international trade union movements and at the same time established ties with the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Military - Security. Over the past two and one-half years the Castro regime has gradually built up a police state on the Sino-Soviet model. The first step was the immediate replacement of the

existing Cuban Army and police force by revolutionary units which had fought with Castro during the revolution in the hills and in the underground. Changes in the Navy and Air Force were accomplished through purges of top personnel. Toward the end of 1959 as disillusionment and opposition over the drift toward closer association with the Sino-Soviet bloc began to crystalize within the regular armed forces, the regime again shifted its basis of power, this time to the newly-formed civilian worker - peasant - student militia. Dr. Castro looked upon this militia as a presumably more reliable military force. For almost a year the militia maintained its status as a para-military organization under labor union and student federation leadership.

Then on September 29, 1960, Dr. Castro announced the reorganization of the militia along military lines. The chief of the corresponding military district took over command of militia units. Specially trained officers replaced the original militia commanders. Military training was stepped up.

As this was going on, the Castro regime was also building up its security network. Early in June, 1961, this process culminated with the establishment of a Ministry of Interior with responsibility for maintaining "public order". The decree centralized the various police and investigation units under the new ministry. It also gave the Ministry authority to supervise the activities of "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution". These committees are responsible for informing authorities of "counter-revolutionary" activities or attitudes. A campaign is under way to establish 100,000 of such committees with 500,000 "volunteer" members in offices, factories, schools, churches, cooperatives, residential areas, etc. By centralizing the police function and combining it with a vast network of informers the Castro regime has established a security system on the Communist bloc model.

Education. In typical communist totalitarian fashion the Castro regime has seized control of the nation's entire educational system, introduced communist propaganda, destroyed academic freedom and terminated the traditional autonomy of the universities. All courses must now conform to the "revolutionary" line dictated by the government. Textbooks have been revised accordingly. Teachers either approve and teach revolutionary philosophy and objectives or are dismissed. A teaching manual recently published by the Ministry of Education for guidance of teachers in the literacy campaign is well flavored with communist propaganda. For example, under the chapter on "Friends and Enemies" it states:

We consider as our friends those countries which have already succeeded in obtaining absolute liberty and which help honestly and disinterestedly the nations which fight

against the colonialist yoke imposed by the imperialists. Those countries are the Soviet Union, Communist China and the other socialist states.

Under the chapter "War and Peace" it has this:

The Cuban people are on the side of those countries which proclaim a policy of peace and understanding among nations, a policy fostered by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Minister of Education Armando Hart, during an extensive tour of the Sino-Soviet bloc countries, in May and June 1961, signed various types of agreements with eight bloc countries. On his return in describing these agreements to a correspondent of Bohemia magazine he stated: "It can be said that the plans signed cover all levels and all fields of education, science and culture and that through these plans we will greatly intensify our relations with our sister socialist countries".

Propaganda. The Castro regime has seized control of all news media: newspaper plants, radio and television networks, movie houses, the film industry and publishing houses. Not a single free newspaper remains in Cuba today. The state monopoly of mass communications gives the government the means to control what the Cuban people are to be informed. The jargon and dialectic used in the propaganda barrage needs only to be compared with that of the Sino-Soviet bloc to perceive its origin. As in Eastern Europe and Communist China the propaganda machine brands all opposition as "reactionary", "divisionist", "counterrevolutionary", "enemy of the people" or "imperialist puppets". Even anti-communists who fought with Castro against the Batista tyranny and who supported radical social and economic reforms are so labelled. As with Sino-Soviet propaganda, free nations are variously described as "colonialists" and "imperialists" and as constituting "the colonialist-imperialist bloc". The Cuban press describes them as "imperialist war mongers", while the Sino-Soviet bloc is referred to as the "peace camp" or the "peace-loving nations of the world". Western representative democracy is scorned in Cuba, just as it is in Communist China and the Soviet Union, as the "tool of the oligarchs and the imperialists". Instead the Castro regime eulogizes the "Peoples' Democracy" as seen in the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples' Republic and other bloc nations.

Adherence to the international communist line

The posture of the Castro regime on world affairs demonstrates that the affinity for the international communist line as dictated from Moscow and Peking has now become so close as to warrant the conclusion that Cuba has joined with the Sino-Soviet bloc in pursuing the same objectives.

Statements of government officials and the editorial line taken by government-controlled press and radio during recent months on major international issues reflect this most clearly. These have uniformly repeated the themes of "imperialist" aggression in Laos and the Congo and followed the Soviet lead in sharply attacking the United Nations for its role in trying to prevent chaos in the Congo. The government-controlled press compared Lumumba's defiance of the United Nations to Cuba's defiance of the OAS. In September 1960 Major Guevara, alluding to the ousting of communist diplomatic and technical delegations from the Congo, said: "Although a transitory defeat can be suffered, as it appears we have suffered in the Congo, in time we will see our cause advance."

The Cuban press in describing the 1956 uprising in Hungary and the 1960 revolt in Tibet follows the communist line of labelling them "reactionary fascist movements." Both Major Guevara and Major Raúl Castro have expressed approval of the measures taken by the Soviet Union and Communist China to suppress these movements. In an orientation lecture given at the Ministry of Foreign Relations late in October 1960, Manuel Yepe, the Ministry's Chief of Protocol, lectured on the subject of "Imperialist Aggression and the Case of Hungary." According to Mr. Yepe's version, the Hungarian uprising was nothing more than a fascist plot hatched by North American imperialism in order to divert world attention from the Suez problem.

Cuba has closely followed Soviet leadership in international forums. In the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations, for example, it voted with the Soviet bloc on almost every major international issue, including the Soviet disarmament proposals and the Congo question. Following the defeat in the Security Council on September 9, 1960, of the Soviet proposal regarding agreements reached at the Sixth Meeting of Consultation with respect to the Dominican Republic, Cuba's Ambassador to the United Nations, Manuel Bissé, declared that Cuba shared the Soviet Union's interpretation of Article 53 of the United Nations Charter and that Cuba regretted the defeat of the Soviet proposal.

The Revolutionary Government turned over its diplomatic and consular affairs to the Embassy of Czechoslovakia in Washington following the rupture of Cuba-United States relations on January 3, 1961, thereby eloquently demonstrating where its allegiance lay.

THE THREAT TO INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENTS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Having established a "socialist" regime in Cuba on the Sino-Soviet pattern, the Castro regime now has as its primary objective the extension of fidélismo to the rest of Latin America. Cuban leaders have consistently spoken of their regime as a revolutionary example to be followed by other Latin American peoples, or as a "springboard for revolution." In this they have been supported by the Soviet Union and Communist China.

In a speech delivered on May 8, 1961, Major Ernesto Guevara explained how the process of overthrowing established governments in this hemisphere would be carried out. He said:

The Cuban revolution has given the Latin American people an example. The masses now know what can be done ... There are many who have no confidence in their strength. They feared imperialism. Although they knew, as we all know, that first the servants of the empire must be destroyed, they did not know how to do this. Afterward they came to know that the masses are made up in such a way that they will come into power, if not by peaceful means, then by violence. Concretely they learned that in America, there is a means -- by no means the only one, but a form which has demonstrated its effectiveness -- and that is guerrilla warfare. They then had an open road.

There are many stages between spreading revolution by "example" and promoting it by "guerrilla warfare." The Castro regime, with the full assistance of local Communist parties, is employing a wide variety of techniques and practices between the two extremes. It is bringing hundreds of students, labor leaders, intellectuals and dissident political leaders to Cuba for indoctrination and training to be sent back to their countries for the double purpose of agitating in favor of the Castro regime and undermining the stability of their own governments. It is fostering the establishment in other Latin American countries of so-called "Committees of Solidarity with the Cuban Revolution" for the same dual purpose. Cuban diplomatic personnel encourage and finance agitation and subversion by dissident elements seeking to overthrow established governments by force. The Castro regime is flooding the hemisphere with propaganda. It is distributing tons of printed material. The recent inauguration of a powerful short-wave station in Cuba now enables the Castro regime to broadcast its propaganda to every corner of the hemisphere. The training of Latin Americans in Cuba, Guevara's manual on guerrilla warfare, widely distributed throughout the hemisphere, and the statement by him quoted above are indications

that the Castro regime regards guerrilla operations as another important device in gaining its objectives. The large amounts of arms being accumulated by the Castro regime place it in a position to support such operations.

What this means is that Cuba today represents a bridgehead of Sino-Soviet imperialism and a base for communist agitation and subversion within the inner defenses of the Western Hemisphere. Fidelismo provides an ideological screen of nationalism and social reform behind which communist parties in the area are at work. This situation creates a serious threat to the individual and collective security of the American Republics and by extension to the security of the nations allied with the United States in opposing the expansion of Sino-Soviet imperialism.

August 1961

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ANNEX A

CUBAN-SOVIET JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF DECEMBER 19, 1960

The Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, headed by Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, was in the Soviet Union from October 29 to November 16, from December 8 to 13, and from December 18 to 20, 1960.

The mission's chief objective was the signing of a trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1961, pursuant to the trade and payments agreement signed at Habana on February 13, 1960.

The mission held a number of meetings at which technical assistance and cultural relations between the two countries were discussed.

The Cuban mission visited several cities in the USSR, numerous industrial centers, institutes and government offices, and had exchanges of views with various high-ranking officials.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the head of the Cuban delegation, Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, was received by Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In its meetings with the Cuban mission, the delegation of the Soviet Union was headed by A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The following persons took part in the talks as representatives of the Soviet Union: V. N. Novikov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Planning Commission; N. S. Patolivhev, Minister of Foreign Trade; S. A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G. A. Zhukov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations; M. R. Kuzmin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations; A. A. Goreglyad, Deputy Chairman, State Scientific and Economic Council; P. I. Sakin, Trade Representative to the Republic of Cuba; and other officials.

In the talks on economic affairs, Cuba was represented by Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Chairman of the delegation; Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Assistant Secretary for Administrative Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Major Alberto Mora, Chief Director, Cuban Foreign Trade Bank; Major Eddie Sunol and Major Faure Chomón Mediavilla, Cuban Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During

During the talks and the visit of the Cuban delegation to various places in the Soviet Union, the members of the delegation observed the success achieved by the Soviet Union in the development of socialism, and saw that it is advancing firmly toward communism.

The Cuban delegation was convinced that thanks to its rapid advance and development, its social way of life and its scientific well-planned economy, the Soviet Union will very soon catch up with the United States of America, the most highly developed capitalist nation in the world, and will quickly surpass it.

The delegation also saw that the housing problem, one of the most difficult problems faced by mankind in the capitalist world today, is being resolved very successfully in the Soviet Union; and they expressed admiration at the results obtained in this field. This is one of the greatest aspirations of the Cuban people that is still far from being realized.

The Cuban delegation had opportunity to note the great attention being given to the education of children in the Soviet Union and to their general development through the technical and cultural training of youth, which makes it possible to train each year a larger number of specialists and technicians than any capitalist country. This is the basis for ensuring the production of material values and achieving man's highest aspirations, such as the conquest of space.

The Soviet Union enjoys a tremendous advantage over capitalist countries, not only in scientific achievement, in both quantity and quality, but also in the peaceful use of these discoveries in the service of man, which is not the case in the capitalist countries.

The Cuban delegation confirmed that the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik into space opened up a new era in the history of mankind. This era is being initiated under the banner of socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, whose emblem, like a symbol of truth, has been taken to the moon, the natural satellite of earth.

The Cuban delegation recognized the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to bring about world peace; efforts based chiefly on specific proposals on the peaceful co-existence of nations having different special systems and the clear and definite proposals for general disarmament put forward by Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union at the United Nations. All this is of still greater importance, if it is borne in mind that the country

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that is making these proposals for peaceful co-existence and disarmament is the most powerful nation on earth, whose success in the production of the most advanced and most threatening kinds of armaments considerably exceeds the results obtained by the entire group of militarist states.

The Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba brings a message of friendship and gratitude from the Cuban people and government to the people and government of the Soviet Union for the assistance given by an independent country that is in the vanguard of the socialist nations.

The Cuban delegation wishes to state that this assistance is being given in three ways:

First: pledges to construct complete industrial plants that can assure Cuba of having the principal items necessary for its industrial development, such as an iron and steel foundry and an oil refinery; and also pledges with respect to the development of oil and mineral deposits and the production of power.

Secondly: aid in the form of supplies of vitally important commodities that were cut off when the blockade of Cuba was ordered by the United States, especially the delivery of oil which has meant much effort by the Soviet Union and which gives proof of its present great economic power.

This is also reflected in the purchase of 700,000 tons of Cuban sugar, which amount exceeds the million tons agreed on in the Soviet-Cuban agreement, and which quantity the United States Government unjustly withdrew from the quota it had established for Cuba, a quota that formed part of an international agreement.

The third and most important aspect of the aid was the declaration made by Premier Nikita Khrushchev regarding the Soviet Union's willingness to lend Cuba full assistance in maintaining its independence against unprovoked aggression.

The delegation also noted the Soviet Union's efforts to protect the interests of the Republic of Cuba in international organizations at a time when this small republic has become one of the most sensitive spots in the problem of defending world peace.

The Soviet Union and Cuba have carried out their agreements, announced in Habana, to work together for world peace.

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The Soviet authorities told the Cuban delegation of the admiration of the people and government of the Soviet Union for the Cuban people, who, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, have established a democracy deeply rooted in the people of a land that had for many years been under the imperialist rule of the United States of America.

Both parties realize that this creates a new situation in the Americas, and that the struggle of the Cuban people to be independent and to maintain their gains without losing ground is an example for the other nations of the Western Hemisphere and for Asia and Africa as well.

The Soviet nation realizes perfectly well the difficult road that Cuba must follow to ensure the happiness of its people under hostile military, political and economic conditions. In the political field, there is pressure by the United States on other Latin American countries to break relations with Cuba and isolate it from its neighboring American republics, and from the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

In the economic field, there is the failure of the United States to keep its commitment to buy Cuban sugar under the old trade quotas, which were established at the will of American imperialists themselves when Cuba was merely its colony.

There is, too, the establishment of a ban on exports from the United States to Cuba, exports necessary to its development and general well-being and to supply its industries and feed the Cuban people; the adoption of measures by the United States with respect to the establishment by other countries of embargoes in their trade relations with Cuba, with a view to preventing the Americas and Europe, through coercive measures, from trading openly with Cuba.

Direct military threats have been made by top-ranking representatives of the government of the United States of America; there have been pirate air incursions; bombing of the Cuban people and industries; the dropping of napalm and other incendiary bombs on sugar plantations, principal source of the nation's wealth; support of invasions of Cuba from United States soil with the intention and for the deliberate purpose of disturbing the peaceful development of the country; aid to counterrevolutionaries operating in Cuba as mere gangsters, stealing from Cuba means of transportation and killing those responsible for their custody, in order to be received as heroes in United States territory; support of counterrevolutionary groups operating in the country against lawfully established government, which groups receive all kinds of supplies from the United States, delivered by military aircraft from the United States itself and

bearing

bearing the licenses and insignia of the United States army, that have fallen into the hands of the Revolutionary Government along with most of the members of such groups.

Provocation to acts of sabotage, paid for in dollars by United States agents, many of whom have been caught in their espionage activities; military and naval maneuvers in waters near Cuba for the purpose of provoking and intimidating the Cuban people and their government; the organization of training camps and bases to serve as a springboard for an attack on Cuba, established in Latin American countries, whose peoples are at the moment under the yoke of puppets of the United States; the landing of troops and intimidating training maneuvers at the Guantánamo Naval Base in Cuban territory itself; unjustly occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America, who have converted it into a source of constant threats against the Cuban revolution.

The Soviet Union declares that it is in sympathy with the measures being adopted by the Government of the Republic of Cuba; the agrarian reform that is being carried out there to guarantee the people greater social justice and a more stable economic basis for the subsequent job of industrializing the country; nationalization of all the foreign imperialist companies that for decades have been obtaining enormous profits at the cost of the hunger and sweat of the Cuban people; nationalization of the country's principal industries and its banking system to create a point of departure for future economic plans that will guarantee the growing prosperity of the Cuban people; the urban reform, putting into practice measures whereby the Cuban Revolutionary Government is meeting the demands expressed by Fidel Castro in his declaration of principles, "History Will Absolve Me," made before the military tribunal of the regime of the dictator Batista.

The Soviet Union warmly supports the "Declaration of Habana," which describes the aspirations of the Cuban people for new achievements in their economic and social development and represents a just reply to the "Declaration of San José," approved in Costa Rica.

The Soviet Union recognizes as just Cuba's efforts to maintain relations with its neighboring Latin American republics through a foreign policy independent of that of the colonial bloc the United States is endeavoring to maintain in that part of the world, and linked to the countries that are waging a just struggle for their freedom and independence beside other countries in the field of peace.

During

During the talks, complete agreement was reached on the economic questions. A trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba was signed for 1961, providing for a considerable increase in the volume of trade between the two countries.

Under the agreement signed, Cuba will export to the Soviet Union raw sugar, nickel oxide, canned fruit juices, tanned hides, and other goods.

The Soviet Union will export to Cuba petroleum and its derivatives, metal products, rolled tin, wheat, fertilizers, chemical products, machinery, machinery supplies, foodstuffs in general and other articles required to ensure the uninterrupted operation of Cuban industry, the successful development of its economy and supplies of goods needed by the Cuban people.

An agreement was signed providing that the Soviet Union, pursuant to Cuba's wishes, will give technical assistance to the Republic of Cuba in accordance with the loan granted under the Soviet-Cuban Agreement of February 13, 1960, in connection with geological exploration for iron ore, chromium, petroleum and other minerals, and will deliver to it the necessary equipment and tools; the construction of metallurgical plants and expansion of the existing steel foundries; the construction of electric power plants and transmission lines; and the construction of a new oil refinery.

Technical assistance in the construction and expansion of facilities of the above-mentioned undertakings will be carried out by organizations of the Soviet Union through the necessary plans and drawings and any explorations needed, and the government of Cuba will be furnished with equipment, machinery and supplies that cannot be found in Cuba and with the installation of equipment and the work needed to put the enterprises in operation.

The agreement also provides for assistance by the Soviet Union to the Republic of Cuba in the training of Cuban specialists for various branches of the Cuban national economy. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will train Cuban students as engineers in various fields of specialization and as scientists, skilled workers and industrial experts in Soviet companies.

The trade agreements between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1961 were signed by A. I. Mikoyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Chairman of the Economic Delegation of the Republic of Cuba.

During

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During their stay in the Soviet Union, the mission signed several multilateral payment agreements, regulating relations between the Republic of Cuba and the Soviet Union and various socialist countries. The Cuban peso will be the currency used under this agreement.

An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba was also drawn up, covering scientific, educational and artistic, as well as athletic, exchanges. It was signed by G. A. Zhukov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, and Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Chairman of the Economic Delegation of the Republic of Cuba.

An agreement was reached that both parties should establish a program of practical measures during the coming year for cultural and scientific cooperation, which will be signed in Habana.

The two parties discussed the problems created for the Cuban economy by the economic aggression of the United States. The Soviet Union agreed to adopt all possible measures to ensure supplies of goods of vital importance to the Cuban economy that cannot be obtained in other countries, and also expressed its willingness to purchase 2,700,000 tons of Cuban sugar if the United States carries out its threat not to buy any more sugar from Cuba. If the United States buys some Cuban sugar, the Soviet Union will reduce its purchases by that amount, taking into account the existing agreement that requires the Soviet Union to buy one million tons of Cuban sugar annually and considering that the delivery of certain Soviet exports, such as petroleum, for example, for which there is a special agreement, will be paid for by deliveries of Cuban sugar.

The price of unrefined sugar was fixed, with due regard for the interests of the Cuban people, at four cents per English pound (f.a.s.). The Cuban representatives viewed with satisfaction both this fact and the spirit of solidarity demonstrated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in helping Cuba, which is faced with economic aggression.

During the talks, the two parties discussed problems relating to the present international situation, and they reaffirmed their agreement in attitude toward the principal problems of mankind today.

The two parties denounce the militarist policy of imperialism, whose principal exponents are the monopolistic groups of the United States, as demonstrated in the following: persistence in carrying on

the "cold war"

the "cold war" and the aggressive "brinkmanship" evidenced by acts of espionage and open aggression, flights by United States aircraft violating the borders of the Soviet Union and other countries; attempts by imperialism to cause internal disturbances, encouraging discord within a country, as for example in Laos and the Congo, and hostility between nations for the purpose of repressing the desire for peace of all nations, as is happening in the Central American countries, which the United States is inciting to take action against Cuba; attempts to intensify the policy of combining aggressive blocs designed to subdue the desire of peoples for independence or to prevent such a desire from developing.

The establishment of military bases in other countries for the purpose of aggression against the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries, and also against any other peace-loving states, in order to exert constant pressure on unstable governments and even directly to threaten those governments which, in conformity with the wishes of their peoples, are following an independent policy. As an example Guantánamo Base can be cited, which the United States is using to bring pressure against the people and government of Cuba.

Both parties denounced the arbitrary use of international organizations to carry out plans of the imperialist powers for world domination. Outstanding examples of this policy are the Congo, which is being dismembered and where an antinational government is being installed, and Cuba, "denounced" in the "Declaration of San José," for accepting the aid generously offered by the Soviet Union in case of aggression.

The two parties agree that it is necessary to settle without delay the problem of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, whose place is now occupied by Chiang Kai-shek's minion. The two parties support the admission to the United Nations of the People's Republic of Mongolia, which has existed as a sovereign state for forty years and whose application for membership has been under consideration at the United Nations for more than fifteen years. Both parties steadfastly support the struggle being waged by various peoples against colonialism and agree that this dark period in the history of man should be ended as soon as possible. Accordingly, the two parties express their support of the Algerian people, who are fighting untiringly for freedom against the colonial oppression of the French Government, and they express their confidence in the successful outcome of the struggle being waged by the Algerian people, thanks to their tenacity and heroism and the solidarity of all the peoples of the world.

The two

The two parties support the admission of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia to the United Nations and demand a prompt solution of the Congo problem and recognition by the United Nations of the legitimate Congolese Government, headed by Premier Patrice Lumumba, who represents the Congolese people. Both parties request the release of Patrice Lumumba, who is now in prison.

The two parties share the view that it is necessary to achieve a peaceful unification of Korea and Viet-Nam, in accordance with the wishes of their peoples and without foreign intervention.

The atmosphere of these talks, the primary objective of which was to put a number of measures into effect and denounce absolutely the actions of imperialism, was marked by a desire to preserve peace throughout the world and to seek by every possible means a solution for the international questions now in dispute by peaceful methods alone.

Accordingly, the Soviet Union and Cuba declare that they resolutely advocate peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems and firmly support the proposals for disarmament and adaptation of the structure of the United Nations to the new world situation, which Nikita Khrushchev put before the members of the United Nations.

The two parties declare with utmost clarity that the peace of the world will never be endangered or violated in any way by the Soviet Union or Cuba.

(Signed): Anastas Mikoyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Chief of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

Moscow, December 19, 1960.

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January 17, 1962

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

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It is noted that "The Sunday Star" dated January 7, 1962, on page C26, printed an article wherein it was reported that the master and two crew members of a Cuban Navy patrol boat, "Las Villas," had subdued fourteen other crew members at gunpoint and sailed to Key West, Florida. The master and the two crew members had requested political asylum in the United States.

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-40-12-210 - 3498 Enclosure page 2

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI

Date: 1/19/62

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-0-L) (RUC)

CUBAN NAVY LAUNCH NUMBER "H-10"
IS - CUBA

POLITICAL MATTERS

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed is one copy for the MM Division.

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 9)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-39771)

ENCLOSURE 9

JES:bjf
(6)

Copy to: CIA/State/NSA
ONI/OSI/G-2
by routing slip for info.

Date 1/23/62 by [REDACTED]

AIRTEL

REC-14

109-12-210-3499

JAN 24 1962

C. C. Wick

2/11/2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/TCG/ELW/ANG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X336 2/11/2030

50 JAN 30 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
January 19, 1962

CUBAN NAVY LAUNCH NUMBER "H-10"
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

In regard to the above, it is noted that "The Washington Post Times Herald" dated January 18, 1962, on Page A23, published an article wherein it was reported that on January 16, 1962, a twenty-six foot Cuban Naval craft, identified as the "H-10", arrived at Marathon, Florida, carrying twenty Cuban escapees. The article continued that all twenty of the above escapees were granted asylum. They included five Cuban Naval personnel, six other Cuban men, six women, and three children.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE: 2/11/2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCS/ [REDACTED] 1/14/99
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,2) [REDACTED]

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

109-12-210-3499
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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F B I

Date: 1/29/62

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-1747) (P)

ST
ah
S
3

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Miami.

He volunteered the information set forth in letterhead memorandum and expressed his desire to cooperate with the FBI at any time possible.

EX-108 REC-29

For the information of the Bureau.

- 4 - Bureau (AM) (RM) (105-1747-9)
(1 - 105-94678) ENCLOSURE
4 - Miami
(2 - 105-1747)
(1 - 105-4222 CUBAN DELEGATION TO THE OAS)
(1 - [redacted])

Copy to: CIA/State/ [redacted]
by routing slip for info. 25 JAN 24 1962
Date 1/23/62 [redacted]

C. D. Wick
GED:jlt
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/14/05 BY 60329 [redacted]

Approved: 278 [redacted] / [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 1 1962

M Per

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF FILED IN

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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SAC, Miami

1/22/62

Director, FBI (105-97459-220)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CUBA

Enclosed for each recipient is a copy of State Department booklet entitled "The Castro Regime in Cuba." This booklet was released by the State Department approximately 1/3/62.

The booklet is being forwarded for the information of recipient offices and should be circulated among personnel handling Cuban work.

Enclosure

- 2 - New York - Enclosure
- 2 - Tampa - Enclosure
- 2 - San Juan - Enclosure
- 2 - Newark - Enclosure
- 2 - WFO - Enclosure

1 - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

JJDeasch
(16)

NOTE: Booklet prepared by State was originally presented on 12/6/61 to Inter-American Peace Committee investigating alleged human rights violations and subversive activities by Castro regime. Reportedly, State plans large-scale distribution of booklet throughout Latin America. Booklet points out Cuba's extensive political, military, economic, and cultural ties with Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/14/05 BY 60290 MLC/SCJ/TCG/ELH



109-12-210 -
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 23 1962

154
88 JAN 25 1962

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 1/25/62

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (97-217)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re Miami letter to Bureau dated 1/9/62.

The campaign "Vote for FIDEL" discussed in referenced letter has been brought to the attention of Newark informants who are familiar with some phases of pro-CASTRO activities and the JULY 26 MOVEMENT. All have advised that they have no knowledge of this activity.

[REDACTED] (S)

Due to the length of time that has passed since the election and the fact that the JULY 26 MOVEMENT is disorganized and possibly disbanded, it is felt that the question is purely academic, and no further investigation is being conducted by the Newark Office in this matter.

1 Bureau (RM)
1 Miami (97-139) (Info) (RM)
1 Newark
EDL:maj
(4)

DATE: 2/14/2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60296 Amc/bcl/TCL/ELH/ANJ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33(1/6) 2/14/2030

REC-28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JAN 26 1962

63 JAN 31 1962

NAT. INT. SEC.

67C



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: January 19, 1962

To: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

From: Legat, Paris (109-24) (P)

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re Paris letter 12/11/61.

Information has previously been furnished to the Bureau indicating that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] We will continue to follow this
and the Bureau will be kept advised.

This is also to advise that an article appeared in l'Humanite, Communist Party newspaper, Paris, France, on 1/9/62, stating that the Cuban Ambassador had given a reception at the Cuban Embassy on 1/8/62 on the occasion of the 3rd Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. It stated that among the numerous persons attending this reception were Communist Party officials WALDECE ROCHET, the Assistant Secretary General; RAYMOND GUYOT, JEANNETTE VERMEERSCH and GEORGES SEGUY, members of the Political Bureau; ROLAND LEROY, Secretary of the Central Committee; BENOIT FRACHON, LEON MAUVAIS and GERMAINE GUILLI, representing the CGT (French communist labor union); and numerous ambassadors and representatives of countries accredited to France.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
NWP:mas
(4) **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

• JAN 26 1952

~~NAT. INT. SEC.~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27) (P)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: 1/22/62

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum captioned as above.

No local dissemination is being made of this Letterhead as it does not pertain to local Puerto Rican matters.

This Letterhead is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as it contains information received from an individual still living inside Cuba whose life would be placed in jeopardy if it should become known that she has furnished adverse information pertaining to the Cuban Government outside that country.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/01 BY 201 901000/100/100

This letter was translated by Translated

2
② - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
② - San Juan

RJB:am
(4)

Copy to: CIA/State/451A

ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info.

Date 1/22/62 by [signature]

9 ENCLOSURE

50 FEB 5 1962

109-12-210-3505
JAN 26 1962

NAT [signature]

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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SECRET

The Attorney General

January 26, 1962

Director, FBI

FORNIA VOLUNTARY SERVICE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

JAN 26 3 45 PM '62
REC'D-RECORDS
FBI

The "Miami News," Miami, Florida, newspaper,
January 26, 1962, reported that a "Miami News" reporter
found a Cuban vessel and that the vessel was carrying
off a Cuban vessel, and that the vessel was carrying
been confiscated, at Miami, Florida, on January 26, 1962.
society.

Referred

DATE: 2/1/65
CLASSIFIED BY: 5-21-70
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1.5) 2/1/2010

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 26 1962

COMM-FBI

TYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

b1

[REDACTED]

(C)
The Commandant of the New York Naval Station upon contact advised that he had been approached by a Presidential aide, otherwise unidentified, to make no comment concerning this matter. He stated that another had been a leak and the matter unfortunately had been played up in the press.

I thought the foregoing information would be of interest to you.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: No identifiable information concerning the three defectors was located in Bufiles.

~~SECRET~~

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/23/62

Bureau files are being reviewed
on [REDACTED]

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15 BY 60290 mck/mc/cjw

AJD/edm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 23 1962

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by multiple sources
Declassify on: OADR

DO NOT

BA/TM
1-7-86

glance c.c. m. 109-584

URGENT 1-23-62 10-48 PM EST EEF

TO DIRECTOR 109-480

FROM SAC, MIAMI 105-1747 4P

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS ~~DASH~~ CUBA. MIAMI NEWS, A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
MIAMI, FLA., JAN. TWENTYTHREE, CARRIED STORY WITH TWO
INCH HEADLINE THAT QUOTE "MASKED MYSTERY MAN FLEES FIDEL." UNQUOTE
STORY CONTINUES MASKED MAN AND TWO COMPANIONS WERE WHISKED OFF
A PRIVATE CUBAN BOAT LAST NIGHT AT KEY WEST AND FLOWN TO MIAMI
UNDER CLOAK OF SECRECY. STORY INDICATED THAT BOAT, A ONE HUNDRED
FOOT VESSEL, WHICH HAD ITS NAME AND REGISTRY NUMBER BLACKED OUT,
AT APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRTY AM, JAN. TWENTYTHREE, HAD DEPARTED
UPON A RETURN TRIP TO CUBA.

LET AG
1-DAG
1-26-62 VAN:bar

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

109-584

Referred

b2

REC'D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 24 8 19 AM '62

F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 24 3 49 PM '62

REC'D
DOMINELL DIV.
RECEIVED - TOLSON
FEB 23 11 29 PM '62

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

JAN 24 8 47 AM '62

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JAN 25 8 13 AM '62

FILE NO.	100-361
SEARCHED	
SERIALIZED	
INDEXED	
FILED	
DATE	1/25/62
INITIALS	WHL/TWK

is (INS) to customs

JAN 25 8 20 AM '62

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

b2

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

JAN 24 4 10 PM '62

REC'D
FBI - JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED ON 12-13-79
BY SP-10/BJA

TELETYPE

JAN 24 1962
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

Referred

b2

(u)

DISCREET INQUIRY

AT KEY WEST CONCERNING THIS MATTER REVEALED AS FOLLOWS.

b1

(u)

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Section 552Section 552a

X ☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

X ☒ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

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109-12-210-3506 dated 1/23/62 page 3

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

(C) ~~(S)~~ b2 b1

[REDACTED] KEY WEST NAVAL STATION, UPON CONTACT, b7C
ADVISED HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED BY A PRESIDENTIAL AIDE, OTHERWISE
UNIDENTIFIED, TO MAKE NO COMMENT CONCERNING THIS MATTER. HE
SAID IN SOME MANNER THERE HAD BEEN A LEAK AND THIS MATTER HAD
UNFORTUNATELY BEEN PLAYED UP IN THE NEWSPAPERS. NO FURTHER
ACTION BEING TAKEN, MIAMI.

END ACK

WA 2 11-01 PM OK FBI WA BH

TU DISC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

B Send memo
to G. G. now the
White House personal
seems to be playing
a "clock & dagger"
game
of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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109-HQ-12-210-3506 Enclosed search slips

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2 _____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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109-HQ-12-210-3507

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00-3415 ENCL
~~SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~
2/14/75 00-3415-10/100 ROE/TCG/ELH

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCL

109-210-3507
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

36

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-3507 Enclosure

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SAC, Miami

1/30/62

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

dh
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed for information and possible assistance of each office is current list of Cuban officials (as of 1/15/62).

Enclosure

- 1 - New York (Enclosure)
- 1 - San Juan (Enclosure)
- 1 - WFO (Enclosure)

EDC:ban
(7) *ban*

C
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
copy sent

109-12-210

109-12-210 - 3508

MAILED 30
JAN 30 1962
COMM-FBI

SBD
PM
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19 JAN 29 1962

1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

109-12-210-3509
CHANGED TO
109-12-211-1274X

APR 11 1962

VA/BGB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-11-2005 BY 60390 NGL/ACE/TEG/ELH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 1/30/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (97-1017) (C)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Transmitted herewith to the Bu are 9 copies of a letterhead memo (LHM) dated and captioned as above, together with an equal number of copies of a memo evaluating the informant utilized.

On 1/19/62, [redacted] (protected at request) [redacted] furnished information as set forth in enclosed LHM to SAs [redacted] and [redacted] (location [redacted])

[redacted] furnished the information as set forth in enclosed LHM during the course of contact with him concerning the case entitled, "IS - CUBA," (Bufile [redacted] WFOfile [redacted]) [redacted] advised he obtained information which is set forth in enclosed memo from [redacted]

[redacted] furnished information to [redacted] as set forth in enclosed memo.

In order to further protect the identity of [redacted] as the source of the information, [redacted] identity as the original source is not set forth in enclosed LHM.

Enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" since information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

2-Bureau (Encs. 9)

3-WFO

(1 [redacted])
(1 [redacted])JCC:pmk
(5)

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB
ONI/OSI/G-2/USIA
for routing info for [redacted]
by [redacted]

EX - 107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/05 BY 60390 AUC/AS/KC/L/EAH

REC-32

109-12-210-3510

13 FEB 1 1962

50 FEB 13 1962

NAT. INT. SEC.

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-3510 Enclosure

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D.C.
January 29, 1962

Title **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/03 BY 60290 [signature] MCG/ELH**

109-12-210-3510
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT _____

Cuba

FILE NO. _____

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO. _____

73

109- HQ-12-210

SECTION 73

SERIALS 3673-3764



#109-HQ-12-210-73#

Transcript

Wigan

1 -

b7C

(NI) 109-12-210

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date: July 10, 1962

To: Office of Security
Department of State

DATE: 5-4-06
CLASSIFIED BY: 60307/AUC/TAM/PCO/AMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.31 16 5-4-2031

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

5-16-06 Per OGA Let. dtd
5-15-06 E.I. Pass/Person
Classified (S)

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

60307/AUC/TAM/PCO/AMG

This will confirm information furnished orally
on July 6, 1962, to [redacted], State Department, by
Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau, and to
[redacted] Central Intelligence Agency, by Special
Agent S. J. Papich of this Bureau.

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105-1135-84-
105-108265-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b1

[Large redacted block]

COMM - FBI

1 - Director

Central Intelligence Agency

398 Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1962

(S) SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

RAM:djw

TELETYPE UNIT

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109-12-210-3673

JUL 18 1962

~~SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

- 1 - Chief
Current Intelligence/Indications Center
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Los Angeles, which received the data herein from a potential confidential source, speculated that

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

While this appears a logical assumption, we have no way to verify it at this time, and his name is not being mentioned in dissemination. While anti-Castro demonstrations have increased inside Cuba during recent weeks, we know of no major operations being planned there.

F B I

Date: JUL 16 1962

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, Miami (105-1747) (P)
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

(OFF) REC-44
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8/17/96 BY 5668

Transmitted herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

_____ is _____. As the Bureau is aware, this source has been acquainted with _____ since the latter was an infant. He is fully aware of his anti-American sentiments and his close friendship with Governor MUNOZ MARIN. _____ does not regard either one as being especially pro-American, but regards LUIS MUNOZ MARIN as being pro-American at this time because it is definitely to his advantage, and the tremendous flow of U.S. dollars to Puerto Rico is advantageous to the stability of his regime.

Part of the information reported was reported by _____ to _____ who is a good friend of _____. All of the information regarding _____ plan for getting those who follow CASTRO to throw in with, and follow him, was told by _____.

Since _____ resides in _____, one extra copy of this memo is furnished for the information of _____ San Juan.

- EX-116
- 1 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 - 1 - San Juan (Info.) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 4 - Miami (2-105-1747)
 - (1-66-2652)
 - (1-_____)

ELS:JMS
 (8)

15 JUL 19 1962

NAT. SEC.

CC - Wick

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUL 26 1962

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 97-4546

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57C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUL 16 1962

Miami, Florida

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[REDACTED] a distinguished Cuban exile residing in the United States, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on July 9, 1962:

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] of the Peoples Revolutionary Movement, an anti-CASTRO organization, has been residing in [REDACTED] since shortly after the invasive failure of April 17, 1961. He has been previously reported to be a close friend of Puerto Rican Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN.

b7C

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] just what the position of the United States would be in Cuba. He was told by MUNOZ MARIN that for many years the United States would have a favored position from the standpoint of public laws, economic matters, restoration of freedom, and individual liberties.

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[REDACTED] opposition to this and stated that the United States should leave Cuba alone, (after overthrowing CASTRO), so that we could begin a new political life of her own. [REDACTED] stated this represented no change in the feeling [REDACTED] toward the United States.

b2
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[REDACTED] while in Miami, he explained he had a Cuban plan based on the following points:

b7C
D

1. The liberation of Cuba by Cubans alone. (This represents no change.)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MOVEMENT - CUBA

2. A series of activities aimed at obtaining the aid of the immense majority of the militia and Cuban revolutionary officials in overthrowing CASTRO; this should be done by letting them know that none of them, regardless of any act they may have committed, any persons they may have denounced, any executions by the firing squad, confiscation of private properties, imprisonments or accusations which they had made, would be held responsible for the consequences. They should also be assured that a great number of them will be needed in the new army and the new armed forces and police bodies.

3. Avoidance of all personal vengeance and evasion of the fury of the people when FIDEL CASTRO leaves.

4. [REDACTED] plan does not entail the death of any of the Cuban revolutionary leaders, such as FIDEL and RAUL CASTRO, "CHE" GUEVARA, and others. [REDACTED] stated that in his opinion, any plan which does not include the execution in one way or the other of the CASTRO brothers, will be unsuccessful and unable to maintain its own power for more than a maximum of one year, as these criminal orators will flee to Mexico and be talking every day on short wave, and long wave broadcasts to Cuba, which will maintain any attempted new government in a constant state of agitation and upheaval.)

b2
b7C
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[REDACTED] arrived from Cuba, where she had spoken with RAUL CASTRO. [REDACTED] stated he did not know the date of [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] but her position is apparently not understood very clearly by anyone, and it appears that she is trying to take a dual position, and favors the CASTRO regime more than she does the enemies of CASTRO.

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

██████████ concluded that ██████████ has no more lik-
ing for the Americans and the U.S. than he has had in the
past, and would only like to be rid of FIDEL CASTRO so
that ██████████ could be in power.

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D

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the
FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: JUL 1 6 1962

FROM :

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

SUBJECT:

SAC, MIAMI (105-1747) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA



leaflet in the English language, captioned
"Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament". This leaflet, in
part, reads as follows:

"We represent the sponsors, executive, and
rank-and-file of the Campaign for Nuclear
Disarmament and claim that we speak for millions
of the British people who condemn the participation
of the United Kingdom in the Christmas Island tests.

"During Easter, and before the President's
order to resume testing, a march sponsored by the
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament took place, in
England. Fifteen thousand marchers joined this
group. The march continued to the center of the
government in Whitehall, and 7,000 kept silent
vigil without incident in Grosvenor Square, where
a petition was presented to the United States
Embassy asking for the suspension of tests. At

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (2 - Legat, London)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 4 - Miami (2 - 105-1747)
 - (1 - 105-1747 Sub II)

WGF:plm
(10)

SECRET

b1
~~EXP. PROC.~~

92-870-1 5/30/62
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/ML/REG-6037-116
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

DATE: 5/10/2006
CLASSIFIED BY 60374 RML/ML/REG-6037-116
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

REC-113 109-12-210-3675

JUL 10 1962
NATIONAL SECURITY

2cc's - Laddan (action)
RAM/st

7 JUL 24 1962

SECRET

MM 105-1747

"the Hyde Park Demonstrations two deputations were appointed to go to Geneva and New York.

/s/ " [REDACTED] "

b7C

* * * *

Indices of the Miami Office contain no identifiable information concerning the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, [REDACTED] or [REDACTED].

b7C

Copies of instant communication have been prepared for the New York Office, inasmuch as the above-described leaflet indicates that a delegation of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament had been selected to appear in New York.

Extra copies of this communication have been prepared for Legat, London. It is requested that Legat, London, through appropriate sources, furnish background information concerning [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who are described as leaders of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and also determine the names of the delegates who were selected to proceed to New York to present the views of the campaign. Legat, London will furnish all information concerning the foregoing organization and its leaders to the Bureau and the New York and Miami Offices which has not already been furnished.

b7C

No further action is being taken in instant matter by the Miami Office.

[REDACTED]

b1

SECRET